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TELEGRAMS.

Cordial Feeling Between the King of Prussia and Napoleon.

All French Citizens to Serve in the National Guard.

Further Arrests of Fenians in Great Britain.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Exchange of Courtesies Between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of the French.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

On New-Year's Day King WILLIAM of Prussia sent the Emperor of the French a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit. A much better feeling has prevailed since publicity has been given to this intelligence, and nowhere was it better received than on the Bourse. Rentes are firmer and higher.

FRANCE.

The Discussion of the Army Reorganization Bill—The National Guard Section Adopted by the Corps Legislatif.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The bill for the reorganization of the army is still under consideration in the Corps Legislatif.

The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard, was adopted last evening by a vote of 170 to 71.

An amendment for exempting the infirm from the operation of the article was introduced, but was opposed by M. ROUHER.

During the debate which preceded the final action of the Corps upon the bill, M. ROUHER said:

"This article will startle attentive ears abroad, and will inspire the army which precedes the National Guard to the battle-field."

The Government Prosecution of Newspapers Mostly Abandoned.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

Most of the actions which have recently been taken against the journals of this city by the authorities for alleged violation of privileges, have been abandoned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Search for Fenian Leaders and Prosecution of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The authorities are very active in searching out the leaders of the Fenian movement. A man was arrested in the County of Cork to-day, who it is expected will prove to be no other than the celebrated Col. MICHAEL DOHENY. The Police have been on his track for a long time, and it is known that he has been lurking in unfrequented places in disguise and under assumed names, and attempted several times to make his way to the United States.

The man LENNON, who was arrested in Dublin yesterday, is charged with killing a policeman in that city in October last.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Effort of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to Purchase the Rights and Interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company have issued a prospectus to raise £1,300,000 to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in the two Cables across the Atlantic, between Ireland and Newfoundland, and to pay off their indebtedness.

MINNESOTA.

Message of Gov. Marshall—His Views of National Affairs.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Governor's Message was delivered to-day. He says that the funded debt of the State is $325,000; commends Gens. TERRY and ALEXANDER for their efficient measures to protect the frontier and the route westward to the Upper Missouri, and recommends that 500,000 acres of land be granted to the State by the General Government, to be set apart for the payment of the State railroad bonds of 1850. The message closes with some allusions to national affairs. The Governor regrets the delay in the work of reconstruction, and says that, with the exception of Tennessee, the rebellious States have rejected the terms offered to them by Congress. The work of establishing just and civil governments in the rebellious States was auspiciously begun under the administration of Gen. SHERIDAN and other patriotic and fearless commanders, but has since been upset by the President, whose singular course has multiplied and prolonged the evils and sufferings of the erring and unfortunate of the Southern States, which evils and sufferings in the first place they inflicted upon themselves. Although the President sought to defeat the work of reconstruction by removing the military commanders in the Southern States, he will not be successful. We may delay it during the few brief months remaining to him of official power. Without lowering the standard equal of human rights for all, as much as a hair's breadth, the Republican Party will stand firm in its resolve to establish this Government upon the everlasting foundation of the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. The party that maintained the integrity of the Union against the deadly assaults of treason and rebellion is advancing under the leadership of him to whom the unerring popular instinct points as the man for the hour—under him who led our armies to final triumph on the battle-field—and will march on, resistless to the consummation of its victories. It will rescue the Executive Department of the Government from the perverse and reactionary influence which now controls it, and then, when the powers of the Government are wielded for the protection of all loyal men, will the great principles of liberty be vindicated, and not till then will the real work of the restoration of the Union be accomplished.

The O'Connor and Tack Oil Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 11.

In the Quarter Sessions, Judge LUDLOW pronounced an able and lengthy opinion upon the law and facts in the O'Connor and Tack oil case, holding that as the paid confidential agents of Mr. O'CONNOR, the relators, the TACK brothers, were responsible for whatever fraud they had practiced toward their principal, and that their conduct must be explained in its more general aspect as affecting the business of an entire community and the markets of the world. The alleged conspiracy demanded investigation by a jury. The cause being of serious magnitude and great importance, it had received the protracted and attentive consideration of the whole Court, which concurred unanimously in the opinion delivered.

Reduction of Wages in the Factories at Lawrence, Mass.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The employes of the Pacific Mill, in Lawrence, have been notified of a reduction of fifteen per cent. in their wages after the 15th inst. Similar reductions are contemplated in other factories.

One hundred and fifty disabled soldiers, burned out at Togas Hospital, passed through this city this afternoon, *en route* to Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the Executive Council, to-day, the confirmation of Judge THOMAS as Chief Justice was postponed one week.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Removal of Gov. Jenkins of Georgia by Gen. Meade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11.

I have good authority for stating that Gen. MEADE has removed Gov. JENKINS for his refusal to issue his warrant for the expenses of the Reconstruction Convention, and has appointed Assistant Judge-Advocate Gen. DUNN, late of Gen. POPE's staff, to fill the vacancy.

The Georgia Convention.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Convention was almost exclusively occupied during the day's session in debating a series of resolutions petitioning Congress to remove the present officers or give the Convention power to do so, with authority to fill the vacancies thus made.

Pending the discussion the Convention adjourned.

Gen. Meade and the Alabama Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 11.

A general order appeared this morning from Gen. MEADE, validating an ordinance to stay the collection of debts in Alabama up to the 1st of January, 1869, except claims for labor and hire, adopted by the late Convention in that State, to take effect from Tuesday, and further ordering that the several officers, judicial and otherwise, in Alabama, respect and obey this order.

A similar order is looked for as to this State when the Convention adopts a permanent relief ordinance.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, Jan. 11.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of the Gas Works asking a deposit in advance on personal security for gas to be used by the Convention.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of five to consider what legislation is necessary to afford adequate relief and protection to this State and the people thereof, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration whether the public lands may not be disposed of to pay the indebtedness of the State, &c., was adopted.

A resolution to appoint a committee of five to take into consideration the destitute condition of a portion of our citizens, and the best means of affording present and permanent relief, was adopted.

A resolution was offered that this Convention memorialize Congress to amend the Reconstruction acts to allow all persons who hold certificates of registration to vote on the ratification of this Constitution wherever they may be. Laid on the table for reference to the proper committee.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Jan. 11.

In the Convention to-day, a preamble and resolutions declaring the proceedings of the Convention as usurpative in their character, and adjourning that body *sine die*, were laid on the table.

A resolution to cut down the pay of members of the Convention to $4 after the 1st of February, was tabled.

A resolution disfranchising the same class disfranchised by the Alabama Constitution, and one taxing the land $2 per acre, were referred.

The rest of the session was spent in discussing a resolution embodying the recognition of duty in the Bill of Rights.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Convention in last night's session adopted articles 66 to 72, disposing of State officers.

To-day the Convention proceeded to the Judiciary, discussing the Supreme Court question, but adjourned without accomplishing anything.

Order by General Hancock Relative to Boards of Registration.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

In General Orders No. 3, dated to-day, Gen. HANCOCK gives memoranda and questions, which were distributed from Headquarters Fifth District in May last, which were calculated to produce the impression on Boards of Registration, that they were rules for their guidance, and were so regarded, and in point of fact, controlled the acts of such Boards. Gen. HANCOCK informs the Board of Registration that these memoranda and questions are null and of no effect, and that Boards are to look to the laws alone for rules to govern them in the discharge of their duties. For this purpose they will be furnished with copies of the acts of Congress relating to this subject.

The Wreck of the Schooner George Washington—Five Lives Lost.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 9.

It is understood from a gentleman of Baltimore, who came to look for his brother, Capt. MITCHELL, that there were five men, all told, on the schooner *George Washington*, which was wrecked near Buck River on the 31st ult., all of whom were lost. WM. A. MITCHELL was Captain, JESSIE MADISON was mate, and there were three colored men. They were all from Baltimore.

The weather to-day is clear and pleasant; wind fresh from the southwest.

California Democratic State Senator Elected—Disastrous Storm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 10.

CHARLES MACKEY, Democrat, is elected to the State Senate from Santa Clara County, *vice* KNOX, deceased. The Senate now stands 21 Union, 19 Democratic.

Reports from the Southern portion of the State give particulars of the recent disastrous storm. A great part of the upper San Joaquin County is under water and many cattle, with much other property, have been destroyed. The water is two feet deep in the houses of Nisalia.

The Grand Army of the Republic in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 11.

The delegates from the various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the Missouri, met here last night, and elected Gen. Pill, Col. Gravelly, Gen. Hammond, Gen. Fisk, Gen. McNeil, Col. Murphy and Col. Robertson, (colored,) delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Gen. Schurtz, Gen. Cavender and Col. McClurg are all delegates by virtue of their offices of Grand, Senior and Junior Commanders.

Destructive Fire at Johnstown, N. Y.

FONDA, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 11.

At Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., a large fire broke out at 11 o'clock in the building of JOHN ROOD, which was occupied by the Post-office and three stores. The mails were all saved, but the property in the stores was entirely consumed. The loss falls heavily on BERTRAM BROTHERS, who lose a large amount of furs and kid.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Saturday, Jan. 11.

Following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Jan. 14, viz.:

Nos. 59, 60, 64, 65, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72 31, 33, 49, 62 63.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day was $590,500.

The amount shipped during the same period was as follows: To the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, Penn., $50,000; to Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; to the National Banks and others, $184,514. There were also the following shipments of United States notes during the week: Ones and twos to the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, amounting to $60,000; fives to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis, amounting to $300,000; fives to the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, amounting to $200,000, and fives to the United States Depository at Louisville, amounting to $200,000.

Total shipments during the week of notes and fractional currency $1,294,514. The United States Treasurer holds in trust for the National Banks at this date the following amounts, viz.:

In United States Bonds, as security for circulating notes, $341,055,550. For deposits of public moneys, $37,817,950. Total securities held, $378,873,500.

Amount of National Bank Notes issued during the week, $150,150. Total issue to date, $305,711,081. From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $5,883,205.

Notes of insolvent banks redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $389,860; leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,488,016.

Amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $461,100. Internal revenue receipts to-day, $390,632.

Receipts during the week, $7,744,307. Aggregate receipts for the fiscal year to date, $107,579,775.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts for the past week were $7,744,000.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Senate were in Executive session for nearly four hours this afternoon, engaged in the consideration of the reports in the Stanton suspension from office case, and adjourned without coming to a vote upon it.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The Reconstruction Committee held a long meeting this morning, and after some discussion it was agreed to report the following bill, which will be laid before the House on Monday, and an effort made to pass it, under the operation of the previous question:

Be it Resolved, &c., That in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Arkansas, the civil State Governments in said States respectively shall not be recognized as valid or legal Governments, either by the executive or judicial power or authority of the United States.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That for the speedy enforcement of the act entitled "An act to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and the several acts supplementary thereto, the General of the Army of the United States is hereby authorized and required to enjoin by Special orders upon all officers in command within the several Military Departments within said States the performance of the acts authorized by said several laws above recited, and to remove by his order from command any or all of said commanders, and detail other officers of said army not below the rank of Colonel to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers authorized by said several acts, to the end that the people of said several States may speedily reorganize civil governments, republican in form, in said several States, and be restored to political power in the Union.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the General of the army is authorized to remove any or all civil officers now acting under the several Provisional Governments within said disorganized States, and appoint others to discharge the duties pertaining to their respective offices, and may do any or all acts which by said several laws above-mentioned are authorized to be done by the several Commanders of Military Departments within said States, and so much of said acts or of any act as authorizes the President to detail Military Commanders to said Military Departments, or to remove any officers which may be detailed as herein provided is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, that it shall be unlawful for the President of the United States to order any part of the army or navy of the United States to assert, by force of arms, the authority of either of said Provisional Governments in said disorganized States; to oppose or obstruct the authority of the United States, as provided in this act, and the acts to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted that any interference by any person with intent to prevent by force the execution of the orders of the General of the Army, made in pursuance of this act, and the acts aforesaid, shall be held to be a high misdemeanor, and the party guilty thereof shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted that so much of all acts and parts of acts as conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The vote in the Committee on the bill was:

YEAS—Messrs. Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, Beaman and Paine.

NAYS—Messrs. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Brooks and Beck.

Mr. STEVENS, it is stated, was decidedly opposed to the bill, and during the consultation wanted some provision adopted by which the Congressional representation of the Southern States would be increased to the extent of ten, on a wider basis than that which now prevails. It is not improbable that an effort will be made to pass the bill on Monday under the operation of the previous question.

RAILROAD STATISTICS.

Mr. DELMAR, Director of the Bureau of Statistics, has caused to be compiled voluminous tables relating to the railroads of the United States, which show that at the close of the calendar year 1867, the total mileage was $38,851 and the total cost of the roads and equipment, $1,655,483,820. The Superintendents of railroads should invariably mail a copy of their annual reports to the Department.

CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

Gen. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received a report from Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. D. SEWELL, Acting Assistant Inspector. General, dated Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 29, and giving a statement of a late tour of inspection through the States of South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi. With regard to matters in Georgia, Gen. SEWELL states that they are generally in a satisfactory condition. He says:

In the upper counties the freedmen are doing well, but the reports from the lower counties of the southern part of the State indicate that there is some lawlessness among them, resulting from the unsettled condition of affairs in that part of the State. The planters are unable to pay their hands. This produces discontent, and no doubt in many instances the freedmen have sought remedy for supposed wrongs in acts of violence; but this has prevailed to no great extent, and Gen. SEWALL had learned of no serious outbreak. The complaints are that the negroes plunder, and in some instances seize the crops for their wages. Gen. SEWELL was to leave Atlanta for that part of the State on the 30th ult., to personally investigate the complaints, and inaugurate measures to prevent their recurrence. Gen. SEWELL also writes: "At present there is little or no destitution in that State; and no need of aid, except to hospitals and asylums. The Superintendent of Schools is prosecuting the work vigorously, and with the most practical results." Gen. SEWELL has had an interview with Gen. ORD in relation to matters in Mississippi, as also with citizens and persons from different parts of the State. He expresses some difference of opinion with Gen. ORD as to there being much cause for apprehensions of serious trouble there, and states that there are in his office many letters and papers from different parts of the State purporting to give the condition of affairs as they exist, but they are merely the statements of persons as to what they fear may take place, and personal appeals for aid from indigent white people; also petitions from planters and factors for his interference to protect them against the frauds of each other. Considerable apprehension is manifested of a negro insurrection. It is said that there are organizations for that purpose, but Gen. SEWALL had discovered no evidences of such. He thinks that during the Winter there will be considerable destitution along the river counties, and aid from the Government may be required to prevent suffering.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 11.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. POMEROY presented the petition of JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, of New-York, praying that certain property in San Francisco, California, taken possession of by the Government, may be restored to her, stating that she had resided on this property until 1861, when she joined her husband, then in the army, renting the property to the Surveyor-General of California, who retained possession until 1863, when the military authorities took possession of it, and have retained it since. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition from D. H. McDONALD, asking to be paid salary for acting as United States Consul at Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, from January to June, 1863. Referred.

Also resolutions in the nature of a petition adopted at meetings of colored citizens of Fulton County, Ga., and a petition from Randolph County, Ga., setting forth the oppressions to which they are subjected, and their miserable condition, and praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. MORTON presented several petitions from mechanics and working men of Washington, New-York and Tennessee, praying for an Eight Hour Labor Law.

Mr. VAN WINKLE presented a petition of citizens of Parkersburgh, W. Va., for interposition of the United States Government in behalf of persons held for trial as Fenians.

VALIDITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a joint resolution that

Whereas, The amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, known as Article Fourteenth, has already been adopted by the Legislatures of twenty-two States, (reciting their names;) and

Whereas, By the Constitution an amendment duly proposed and ratified by three-fourths of the States, is declared valid; therefore,

Resolved, That said amendment having received the requisite ratification, is valid to all intents and purposes.

He said it seemed important that the country should know whether that article is valid as a part of the Constitution or not. He thought there was no question of its validity, and he hoped Congress would declare so without delay; that it was their duty rather than that of any other branch of the Government. It had been the custom heretofore for the Secretary of State to certify the ratification. In his opinion it came properly within the cognizance of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

PAY OF RETIRED NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to suspend, until further action of Congress, all payments to officers of the Navy on the retired and reserved lists, promoted under the act of March, 1867, except such as they were entitled to at the time they were placed thereon and at the time of the passage of said act. The resolution was adopted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DOOLITTLE gave notice that when Mr. MORTON's resolution to invalidate the existing Governments in the Southern States was again called up, he would have to amend by instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, in any bill for reconstruction reported by them, to insert the proviso that in any election of officers or for the ratification of the Constitution, persons voting must be possessed of one of these three qualifications:

First, Have served in the army one year or more; second, have sufficient education to read the Constitution of the United States and subscribe his name, and third, be possessed of freehold property to the amount of $250.

The proposed amendment, which is substantially the resolution heretofore offered by him, was ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.

The bill to amend the act relating to the formation of corporations in the District of Columbia was taken up and debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the President announced the special order, but on motion of Mr. HOWARD the Senate went into Executive Session, and when the doors were opened again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker presented the acts of the Territorial Legislature of Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

DEBATING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair, for general debate on the President's Annual Message.

THE AFRICAN RACE.

Mr. BALDWIN took the floor, and proceeded to reply to the speech of Mr. BROOKS of last week, and to combat the arguments of Mr. BROOKS as to the natural inferiority of the African race. He declared that the spirit of that speech was unworthy of any man laying claim to an elevated civilization. The policy which should be pursued to that race was a question which should engage the attention of all wise and good men, and it was unphilosophical and wicked to disturb that question by the influence of partisan prejudice or partisan ambition.

FINANCES.

Mr. BARNES addressed the Committee on the question of the national finances. He said that the circulating medium of this country was not over two or three per cent. of the assessed value of its property. The total transactions of the seventy-one banks in New-York for the week ending Dec. 14, 1867, amounted to $432,724,248; which were all accomplished with only $12,548,000 in money, and this was in a prompt community, with cash habits. It was impossible that so immense a weight, suspended upon so delicate and sensitive a pendulum, should not vibrate with great irregularity; wild chimeras were now filling the public mind and seeking expression in the legislation of the nation. Such, particularly, were the theories set forth in the bill recently introduced in the Senate by Senator MORRILL, of Vermont; a bill bearing upon its face evidence of the very best intentions, but inwardly full of practical absurdities which, if undertaken to be put into effect, would involve the question of the repudiation of the national debt and the financial ruin of this generation of men. That bill undertook to legislate a return to specie payments, hinged upon the fatal error that Congress could directly and independently legislate as to when that period should occur, still preserving the best interests of the country. He asserted, and would prove, that Congress could not independently and alone—or as a primary and single act, fix any day—be it near or remote; be it this year, or fifty years hence, when the country could return to the specie standard. He asserted that so long as Government bonds underlie the circulating medium as at present, and so long as these bonds will not sell for 18 per cent. more in gold than their present price, the country can never return to specie payment. The House could imagine what, if gold and legal tenders were equal to-day, would be the fate of $300,000,000 of National Bank bills, which were issued upon $338,000,000 par value of bonds. The market price of these bonds was 72; or total valuation of $244,000,000. Here was an immediate deficit of $56,000,000, not counting the further depreciation to follow liquidation under such favorable circumstances. Would not every dollar of these bills be presented for gold as rapidly as messengers could carry them to the places of redemption? Would not he answers to these demands be a crash that would pull down the pillars of the State in ruins? The legislation and efforts of Congress should be directed to enhancing the value of the bonds. When American bonds advanced to the same relative price with English Consols, and with the Moorish and New-Zealand bonds, the country should have arrived at the happy state when it could not only pay, but demand specie for its obligations. He fully appreciated the grinding tax which a depreciated currency placed upon labor, the natural injustice of paying a bondholder in gold, which we could sell at forty-two cents premium, while the needy mechanic had to receive a depreciated bill on which he had to submit to a heavy discount when he purchased anything. Things, however, should be accepted as they were, and not as the country would have them. They had been told that a national debt was a national blessing, but that fallacy was now understood. They had been told that the National Banks were the sustainers of the national credit. He thought they would yet be made to see their error upon that point. He then proceeded to consider the national finances, confining himself to three points: First, the amount of currency; second, the relation of the National Banks to specie payments; and, third, how to overcome existing obstacles to that end. The debt was now one thousand millions of dollars more than it would have been if specie payments had not been suspended, and the duty of Congress was to repair the damages already done. New-York might be taken as a representative city of the United States, and he would take the average business of that city for the past eleven years. The business of the country last year was four times in excess of that done in the great speculating year of 1857, six times in excess of 1858, and five times greater than in 1861. It reached the exact point in 1862 which it occupied in 1856. In 1863 it increased over one hundred per cent., and in 1864 nearly seventy per cent.; in 1865, ten per cent.; in 1866, ten per cent.; and in 1867 there had been a slight falling off. He admitted that an irredeemable paper currency was a great evil, but he denied that there was too much circulation, and that until it was contracted the specie standard could not be restored. Values and business had now accommodated themselves to the new state of things. In fact, a great and damaging reaction had already taken place. Fortunes had been sunk, and widespread suffering now prevailed, from the effort to discount the action of the Government. In 1860 the country had $500,000,000 of currency to perform less than one-fourth of the service which was now due. It had now $700,000,000 of currency only to do four times the amount of business.

But within the past sixteen months $100,000,000 had been returned, or one-eighth of the circulating medium. Values had sunken in proportion, and speculation, as well as a large per centage of legitimate business, was dead. They had $21,000,000,000 of property, all represented by $100,000,000 of circulating medium, or 3 per cent. of money to 97 per cent. of confidence and credit. The General Government owed $2,639,000,000; the States owed $373,000,000; the towns, cities and municipalities, he calculated at $1,000,000,000; the debts of railroads, canals and corporations at $1,000,000,000, and of merchants, manufacturers and individuals, to each other, at $200,000,000. There was a total indebtedness of $6,211,000,000. To contract the currency another hundred millions would lessen the value of property $3,000,000,000, and leave the debts unaffected. To contract $300,000,000 would extinguish the value of the property of the country one half, and yet the debts remain as before. That was the reason why when they had committed the error of undue expansion they could not retract as they had expanded. Further contraction, he repeated, was unnecessary, was inexpedient, was ruinous, and the country should wait for natural causes and for legislation to develop and quicken the industries of the people and thus bring about a restoration to the specie standard. Another reason why contraction should cease was the large amount of the debt which had been suddenly created, and the bonds of which cost the holders but a small price, and which could at any day be turned back upon the country at a profit to the holders. Every one per cent. decline in gold here was one per cent. profit added to the several hundred millions of these bonds held abroad. The country desired no more expansion, to be followed by a cry for contraction. It had already sustained the losses on one shrinkage—let them not repeat the unnecessary torture—let the currency rest in amount where it is at present. If it were fifty millions more or less he should say the same thing. Stability, more than amount, was the requirement of commerce. Let Congress give the country a fixed policy, some certain basis upon which merchants, manufacturers, planters and business men could rely. Low prices did not tempt the buyers. Manufactories were running on half time, or not at all. They refused to take the farmers' wools at prices lower than had been known for fifty years. Merchants bought from hand to mouth only. The money ordinarily engaged in legitimate business was at present based upon call at low rates, and again reloaned to those who "bulled" gold and speculated in stocks. By fixing the standard this money would again return to its proper channels. It would again harness the water-power and put the spindles in motion. It would give employment to the needy and bread to the hungry. It would create a rapid interchange of commodities, and lighten the burden of taxation. It would enhance the value of our bonds, and remove one of the props from the gold market. If a law were passed designating the day when the Government and banking institutions should be compelled to pay gold, one universal scramble for gold would commence which would sacrifice everything and everybody to that one object. Another insurmountable obstacle to a return to specie payments was the position of the so-called National Banks. The interest of these banks was adverse to a resumption of specie payments. He cared not what Presidents and Cashiers should say they were individually willing to do. Their dividends and profits would be reduced when they were compelled to deal in coin, and, like other men, they would defend their interests. On $100,000 worth of bonds they drew at present, and the people paid, $6,000 gold interest. They sold this gold for, say, 40 per cent. premium, which was $2,400 added to every $6,000 received from that source. The owners of these institutions realized that the extraordinary powers possessed by them, and only obtained by an admixture of a large show of patriotism with a very little cash in a time of national distress, would be lost as soon as the country was again upon a foundation of equality and strength. From October, 1864, to October, 1867, these institutions had made annually from ten to twenty per cent. dividends; built marble palaces in every city, paid for the most valuable corner lots, and yet had accumulated a sinking fund of $64,685,301—an extra dividend upon their whole capital. The political power of the country was gravitating into the hands of 1,650 banks; they could to-day spend $50,000,000 in printing papers, in suborning public sentiment and in corrupting legislatures, to carry through and perpetuate their schemes. They held as a vice the political support of their customers. It was within their power to ruin and to turn upon the empty curbstone those who would not defend their measures. That was not all they were doing or could do. They lay directly across the door to specie payment, which could never be reached until their franchises were changed. Although national in name, they were not so in reality. They were unequally distributed as to locality; they did not protect depositors, and in ordinary times they could not protect bill-holders, although under the fostering hands of the Government and so recently born to life. Ten of these institutions had failed, and the Comptroller of the Currency congratulated the country that the total loss to the public would be only about $1,000,000. This was under circumstances unfavorable to test the true principles involved. The amounts were small and the times were not pressing upon the value of securities. The House knew that the National Banks had not paid depositors. It would be seen if they could always pay bill-holders. He would ask what measures were requisite to remedy the existing financial difficulties. The first was the restoration of the Union. In the course now being pursued toward the Southern States bondholders saw the seeds of chronic decay. The political reconstruction of those States would have supplied them not only with the products of superior crops, but also with immigration, capital and credit. This alone would have reduced the premium on gold for the past two years fully one-half, which would have been 15 per cent. on the revenues of the Government for two years, say $1,000,000,000. There then was a direct loss of $150,000,000, besides the loss to the people in their mutual exchanges. For the purpose of giving his views practical effect, and also that the House should show the country what it could rely upon, he gave notice that on the first opportunity he should present in due form the following resolution:

Whereas, The interests of this nation demand as early a return to the specie standard of the world as can be consistently done: and

Whereas, Among the principal reasons now retarding that desirable end are the following:

First—Justability in the amount of currency furnished the public,

Second—The low price of United States bonds affecting a portion of the currency, and

Third—The inadequate security furnished by the National Banks; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be and is hereby directed to inquire into the expediency of fixing the currency at its present nominal amount for a period of years, and also how the franchises of the National Banks can be so changed as to furnish the bill holders ample security, when the resumption of specie payments shall occur, or how the bills of the said National Banks may be converted into legal tenders, with other recommendations thereto pertaining, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE LAW OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. WARD addressed the Committee, arguing against the legal position assumed by the minority of the Judiciary Committee in reference to the law of impeachment. Referring to the general subject, he declared that the President was obstructing the execution of the law. Under the fear of impeachment, the President had appointed true men as commanders in the South; but when that fear vanished he snubbed GRANT, removed STANTON, sought to disgrace the dauntless SHERIDAN, struck the epaulettes from the hobbling SICKLES, and brought ORD and POPE to the same fate. If the President wearied the people into the adoption of his policy, and if all the fruits of the war were lost, members who voted against impeachment would have only themselves to blame. Referring to the speech of Mr. BROOKS on the inferiority of the negro race, he said that that gentleman had told the House of the curls in the negroes' hair, the thickness of his lips, the size of his nose, the shape of his jaw, and had even got down into the dust and measured the length of his heel. He had made no objection on the ground of color, as there were many colors among men; but the distinction seemed to be one of heels. If that was to be the standard of suffrage, his colleague should be appointed a committee to adjust a scale of rights on that basis. But the blacks had the suffrage now, and would not surrender it. Woe to the man or party that sought to wrest it from them. He appealed to the Opposition to rise above the mere party level and aid the Republicans in restoring peace to the country. The South was starving; hundreds of thousands of Northern laborers were out of work; business was dull, capital timid and finances disordered. Sound reconstruction was needed at once. On it all other questions hinged. With that accomplished the work of lessening the public burdens and bringing back a speedy return to specie payment would be easy.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. KERR next addressed the Committee, and proceeded to discuss the principles involved in the question of American citizenship, which was now justly agitating the public mind. It might become the duty of Congress to make some authoritative and explicit declaration on the subject. Every nation, being the equal of every other nation, and having the absolute and unquestioned control of its own domestic policy, had necessarily the right to regulate the principles on which its citizenship might be acquired or lost. The right of expatriation was an original God-given right, and was that in which the American nation had its birth. When American citizenship was once conferred no other nation had a right to question its completeness. If aliens did not, when naturalized, become divested of all other allegiance, then the absurdity would follow that such persons owed a two-fold allegiance. He was, however, unfortunately compelled to confess that the practice of the Government and the writings of American publicists had not been in harmony with his opinion; for even Chancellor KENT had laid down the dictum that an American citizen had no right to expatiate himself and become the subject or citizen of another country. This, however, he attributed to the too great respect evinced in the United States for English jurisprudence. Still, he did not mean to assert that if certain duties and obligations became, by the laws of a country, attached to an individual, that individual did not by expatriation discharge himself of them; but when persons innocent of crime, and free from allegations, come to the United States and were admitted to citizenship, it was cowardly in the nation, when they returned to the country of their nativity, to suffer them to be denied those rights which were accorded to the citizens or subjects of other nations. It became the country, not by the vain ceremony of a law of Congress to make good to naturalized citizens the rights guaranteed to them, but it was the duty of Congress to put into the hands of the Executive the power necessary to vindicate those rights. Let this be done, and Great Britain, and every other nation, even if not conceding the principle, would at least concede the power of the United States, and would cease to attempt those outrages on American citizens which had lately aroused not only the Amaeican people but the friends of the country all over the earth. This should be done not as a threat, but with dignity, with firmness, with vehemence, and await the results in the subsequent practice of nations.

The Committee then rose.

A CORRECTION.

Mr. PILE, referring to the remarks of his on Thursday affecting the reputation of Dr. FOWLER in connection with Government contracts in St. Louis, said he had since been assured by Mr. FOWLER that he had withdrawn from the firm before the majority of the frauds had been perpetrated, and that he was not responsible for them. He deemed it just to that gentleman to make the statement in the House.

The House at 4:30 o'clock adjourned.

MEXICO.

Disturbances at Mazatlan—Reported Killing of Gens. Martinez and Toledo, and Three Other Gentlemen—Thirty-three Soldiers Executed by Escobedo at San Luis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867.

News from the City of Mexico is no later than the 11th—that is to say, up to the same date as your last dispatches *via* Havana.

Affairs in the interior were becoming ominous. In order to be authentic and precise in giving Mexican news, and not have any opportunity left for contradiction, I shall quote only what is published by the Mexican Press, and give the name of the paper, with date.

Tuesday evening's mail to Matamoras brought papers from all parts of Mexico. *La Independencia*, of Colima, of the 7th inst., contains the following, which, as will be observed, is from private letters to the editors from the scene of turmoil. Mazatlan is second in size to no seaport town of Mexico. The paper says:

"We have letters from the Port of Mazatlan publishing the following information: 'We have had several days of great excitement. A few members of the Legislature had arrived at Culiacan, among whom were Señors A. PALACIO, J. PAZ and R. VILLEGAS. As neither of the two divisions of the Legislature have a majority, these gentlemen endeavored to have Gen. MARTINEZ installed as Governor, but were opposed by Señors MONSON and RUBI, of the Opposition. Night before last Señors VEGA, SEPULVADO and RUBI left this city in three different directions, but all with the same object. All the people of the State are in arms.' Another gentleman from the same place writes us three days later under date of the 24th ult.: 'An open rupture between the wings of the parties at variance here yesterday resulted in the death of Gens. MARTINEZ and TOLEDO, Cols. SALMON, BARROW and lawyer PAZ, and the mortal wounding of Col. PALACIO. RUBI and SEPULVADO made the attack.'"

The same or nearly the same state of affairs exists in the State of Michoacan de Ocampo. Col. JUSTO MENDOZA, the Ex-Military Governor of the State, had to leave with RUIZ, his Secretary, for Mexico.

Lawyer MACEDORIO GOMEZ had been appointed Governor of the State *ad interim* by the Legislature which was in session on the 5th inst.

ESCOBEDO—according to the *Revista Merchantil* of San Luis, dates 11th and 12th inst.—has been holding a grand carnival of Mexican blood at that place. He had thirty-three ex-soldiers shot at the Bull Pen of San Luis on the morning of Sunday, the 8th inst. At the same time one soldier received 500 lashes. The *Revista* says "no excuse or cause was given in the *Diario Official* for this horrible and bloody proceeding."

Monday morning last the regiment of troops stationed in Matamoras were ordered to prepare for a campaign, and directed to march to Camargo immediately. The line officers and men refused to go, and declared that they would not go out until paid off, nor would they go to fight either CANALES or CORTINA, who were effecting a junction in order, they say, to save Tamaulipas from a disastrous revolution. Four different men claim to have been elected to fill the position of Chief Magistrate of Tamaulipas, two of whom, GARCIA and PALACIO, are inclined to take up arms in vindication of their claims. As I wrote you on the 21st inst. by the *Tartar*, the Legislature in session at Ciudad, Victoria, has declared that no candidate whatever has been elected.

Day before yesterday there arrived here the ex-Captain of the Imperial Guard of MAPIMIEIAN, Capt. JOSEPH GASPARRI, of Lake Como, Lombardy, Italy. He was imprisoned at the Ensenamiza in Mexico, at the capitulation of that city on June 21. On the 13th of July he was released, and permitted to go out of the country, proceeding on foot *via* Matamoras. Mr. J. J. BAZ gave him his passport, which he brings countersigned by the Political Prefects of Cautitlan, Soyaniquilpan, San Juan del Rio, Queretaro, Celaya, Salamanca, Yrapanto, Leon, Lagos, Aquascalientes, Zacatecas, Tulas, San Luis and Tampico. Here he was not permitted to embark. He has walked 723 leagues, or about 2,000 miles. Mr. RUBIO and friends at Queretaro gave him a horse, saddle and $200 in money, all of which was robbed from him when a few leagues north of that city. He arrived at Matamoras Sunday. A countryman residing there gave him $500 on his arrival, which amount was subsequently taken from him by the police, who afterward imprisoned him. After remaining twenty-four hours in the calaboose, he was offered his release on payment of $500, but not having the amount, however, he was allowed to proceed to Brownsville.

PATONI and ORTEGA are still in prison at Durango. Although JUAREZ had ordered the disbandonment of the army of 68,000 men, neither DIAZ, ESCOBEDO or CORONA have complied. They say they dare not. All of CORONA's men at Guadalajara and Jalisco, some 8,000 in all, will be needed at Mazatlan.

CHEPULTAPEC.

Curious Law Suit in the Paris Courts.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The French law rigorously enforces the moral obligation incumbent upon grown-up children to support parents who from age, infirmity or other circumstances are unable to support themselves. An extremely curious action claiming the application of this principle, in which the plaintiffs are a cab-driver and his wife, and the defendants a Marquis and a Marchioness, belonging to the very highest nobility in France, is now pending before a Paris court. The plaintiffs' case, which as yet awaits an answer, was stated by their counsel, M. SALLE, to the following effect: The action is brought by a cab-driver named SCHUMAKER, and his wife, to obtain an alimentary pension, laid at 3,000 francs a year, from their son-in-law and daughter, Marquis and Marquise D'ORVAULT. JEAN SCHUMACKER is now 63 years of age. His sole property consists of two cabs and two horses. One of these carriages, an open one, is only used in Summer; the close cab is for Winter service, and the two horses work alternately all the year round. SCHUMACKER drives his cab himself. His wife, now 56 years old, is not idle. She does all the household work and cooking, and moreover washes the cab, and not unfrequently grooms the horses. This laborious couple live at Montrouge, in a wretched lodging, the rent of which is but 81f. 25c. a year. The wife is a martyr to asthma. The husband has had his leg broken twice, he has never completely recovered from the accidents, and at times suffers very great pain in the limb. This is not all: a medical certificate can be produced showing that he is almost totally deaf, that he is subject to rushes of blood to the head, and has another disease which need not be more particularly mentioned. Under these circumstances the court would easily conceive the condition of a poor old man, compelled by dire necessity to take his seat on his cab-box by daybreak in all weathers and not returning home till midnight. His daily expenses for rent, cabs, harness and horses amounted to 20f. 66c. a day, and since the close of the Exhibition the cab business had been so bad that, as his books would show, his receipts for the last two months had averaged but 14 francs a day. The poor old couple are becoming overwhelmed with debt, and abject misery is at their door. The defendants, however, hoped to escape the liability with which the law fixes them by proving that some time ago the plaintiffs had amassed a fortune of 40,000 francs, and that they lost it by gambling at the Bourse. That is quite an irrelevant allegation. Examples of the kind are so numerous now-a-days in high places that it is not wonderful they should be followed by a lower class of society. But they are not now asking for the restitution of lost capital, but for daily bread in a reasonable measure proportioned to the means of the defendants. Change we now the scene. Let us turn from the hovel at Montrouge to the splendid residence inhabited by the plaintiffs' daughter and her noble husband, in the envied quarter of the Madeleine. The Marquis and Marquise D'ORVAULT live at No. 10, in the Rue Royale Saint Honoré. They pay a rent of 11,000f. a year for their sumptuous apartments. They have luxurious furniture and choice pictures. Four servants minister to their wants; in their stables are thorough-bred horses, and their carriages come from the most fashionable builders. By their marriage settlement, dated as late as 1866, it appears that the plaintiffs' daughter, CATHERINE SCHUMACKER, therein described as a spinster, aged 36, was in possession of a fortune consisting of upward of a million of francs in ready money and divers securities; and that beside, her furniture, dresses, wines, carriages and jewels, were valued at the sum of 324,959f. It is scarcely necessary to say that this marriage portion was not found by her father, the poor cab-driver of Montrouge. But no matter where her fortune came from, the undeniable fact is that in 1866 CATHERINE SCHUMACKER was married to the most noble JACQUES-MARIE ARMAND, Count de Guerry, de Beauregard, de Maubreuil, Marquis d'Orvault. She is now the lawful spouse of the representative of one of the oldest and purest noble houses of France. Ask in Brittany and La Vendée, where traditions are kept up, what is known of the de Guerrys, Beauregards, the Maubreuils and the Orvaults? You will be told that these names are indissolubly bound up with the most cherished souvenirs of the old provinces, and that the sole surviving heir of all these great names at the present day is the Marquis D'ORVAULT, the very man who, on Oct. 23, 1866, being at that time 83 years of age, married the cabman's daughter. You may ask the reason for this *mésalliance*. The Marquis loved luxury, and he was ruined. All he had left was his name. He gave that name to CATHERINE SCHUMACKER, and she in exchange promised that he should have the enjoyment of her society to the end of his days. This marriage was a not inappropriate conclusion to his eccentric life. His family suffered more than almost any other from the great revolution. No less than twenty-two of his relatives were guillotined during the reign of terror. Under the first empire the Marquis D'ORVAULT, who then preferred to call himself Marquis de MAUBREUIL, entered the army; he rose to the rank of Major, and received the cross of the Legion of Honor. On the 31st of March, 1814, when the allies entered Paris, he attracted attention by riding in the staff of the sovereigns, with the Napoleonic cross of the Legion of Honor tied to the long tail of his charger, and dragging in the mud. A few minutes afterwards he threw five-franc pieces to the populace in the Place Vendome, and assisted to pass round the neck of the statue of NAPOLEON the rope which was destined to pull it down. Subsequently he was sent by M. DE TALLEYRAND on a mission, the precise character of which has been a subject of much controversy. The next stage in his history is that when the Queen of Westphalia, JEROME's wife, was crossing the forest of Fontainebleau, on her way to an exile's home, the Marquis D'ORVAULT waylaid her, and robbed her of diamonds and money-bags containing 84,000 francs in gold. For this highway robbery he was tried on May 16, 1818, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. He escaped to England, where he passed many years, and he was not heard of again till Jan. 21, 1827, when, on the occasion of a grand commemorative service celebrated in St. Denis Cathedral on the anniversary of the death of LOUIS XVI., the Marquis DE MAUBREUIL stepped forward, and publicly, in the presence of the King and his court, struck M. DE TALLEYRAND in the face and knocked him down. The *Causes Célèbres* show how the Marquis for this assault was sentenced to five years imprisonment, 500f. fine, and ten years' surveillance of the high police. All these adventures did not prevent him from living to a good old age, and crowning his gray hairs by marrying CATHERINE SCHUMACKER. Now, as ever, money is god. It is not strictly true that at the period of his marriage he was ruined. He had then 5,200f. a year to live upon. This income consisted of an annuity of 2,700f. allowed him by his relatives, and, strange to say, a pension of 2,500f. paid him by order of NAPOLEON III. Whatever might be said by the counsel on the other side, the whole case lay in a nutshell. There were old, infirm poor parents, who asked their rich daughter for some of the crumbs which fell from her table. The defendants' answer is yet to be made.

The Arrest of a Telegraph Operator in Chicago—Possible Clue to Extensive Revenue Frauds.

From the Chicago Tribune, Jan. 10.

Yesterday afternoon MILLER C. BALDWIN, a young man employed as operator by the Western Union Telegraph Company, was arraigned at the Police Court, charged with larceny. The charge was preferred in behalf of the Company by Mr. R. C. RANKIN. Besides involving several points of interest as a test case as regards the use of the Company's instruments and material, it will attract universal attention for its intimate connection with the case of a prominent distilling firm of this city arrested several months since, charged with the perpetration of heavy frauds in their dealings with the Government. This distilling firm is that of BENNETT PIETERS & Co. In October last they were arrested, and their place of business was seized by the authorities. The charge against them was of a somewhat technical nature, the Government claiming that there was a deficiency in the record of entries kept by the firm, and that hence they had defrauded the Government of a large sum due for tax. Messers. PIETERS & Co. gave bail in the sum of $10,000 for their appearance for trial, their establishment was restored to them, and they have remained in possession ever since.

About this time it was discovered by the Western Union Telegraph Company that their lines had been made use of after the regular hour of closing at midnight. The Company are in possession of a contrivance by which a record is kept of all messages which may be sent over the lines after the closing of the several offices. The existence of this apparatus has hitherto been kept secret from the employes of the Company. It was ascertained that the line between Chicago and Omaha had been made use of almost constantly after midnight of the 20th of October until daylight on the following morning. The services of ALLAN PINKERTON, the detective were obtained. In his hands were placed copies of the despatches which had been sent between Chicago and Omaha on the night of the 20th of October, after the closing of the offices in this city and Omaha. Mr. PINKERTON entered upon an investigation, and learned that the firm of BENNETT PIETERS & Co., consisting of BENNETT PIETERS and JOHN E. STAFFORD, was running a distillery at Council Bluffs in conjunction with their establishment in this city. In charge of the Council Bluffs institution was a man named STONE, who was in Omaha at the time of the seizure of PIETERS & Co.'s establishment in this city. PIETERS & Co. at once proceeded to make arragements for secret communication by telegraph with the parties in charge of their interests at Council Bluffs. It was learned that for this purpose the aid of MILLER C. BALDWIN, an operator in the office at Chicago, and also of an operator employed at Omaha, had been obtained. Mr. PINKERTON further learned that on the night of Oct. 2, last, this BALDWIN, near the hour of midnight, received from Omaha the following: "Who is at the key?" meaning, who was at the Chicago end of the line. Replying that he was working the instrument, BALDWIN was told to "go for BENNETT PIETERS." In accordance with this instruction, BALDWIN repaired to the residence of Mr. PIETERS, on Wabash-avenue. The latter arose, dressed himself, and in a carriage returned with BALDWIN to the telegraph-office, which they found deserted. They seated themselves at the instrument, and were soon in communication with Omaha, Mr. PIETERS, it is said, dictating, and BALDWIN sending and receiving messages.

Mr. PINKERTON succeeded in bringing to light the entire matter, and BALDWIN would long since have been arrested but for the fact that the investigation into the affair brought to light other and similar transactions, the fruits of which will hereafter appear. On Wednesday Mr. PINKERTON made an affidavit before Justice MILLIKEN, setting forth the above facts, and asking for the arrest of BALDWIN on the ground of larceny, it being claimed that the surreptitious use of the materials of the company, and the appropriation of the proceeds arising therefrom, which, according to the regular rates would amount to $84, was a theft. BALDWIN was arrested yesterday by Detective HORACE ELLIOTT. He was arraigned before the Police Court, and, waiving examination, was bound over for trial in the sum of $2,000. Messrs. BENNETT, PIETERS and JOHN E. STAFFORD became his sureties. Messrs. PIETERS and STAFFORD, and Messrs. RANKIN, SWAYNE and GANT, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, were required to give bonds in the sum of $300 each to insure their appearance as witnesses. It is due to Mr. PIETERS to say that while admitting that he has sent and received messages over the wires at all available hours of the day and night, has no recollection of having in any case used the wires after twelve o'clock at night, unless when sent for to answer questions or reply to messages sent by other parties on their own business, and then had no idea that it was contrary to rule. He absolutely denied having ever been concerned in any business transaction either by night or day, which will not bear the strictest investigation.

The Condition of Judge Busteed.

From the Mobile Tribune, Jan. 7.

Judge BUSTEED's family is now with him at the Battle House. They arrived yesterday, per the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, from New-York. The party consisted of Mrs. Judge BUSTEED and son, Miss C. BUSTEED, W. H. BUSTEED, GEORGE BUSTEED, RICHARD BUSTEED, Jr. The arrival of his family exercised a favorable influence upon the Judge, and his condition is improving. He will probably be about in a week or so.

The banking house of H. MARSHALL & Co., of Dubuque, Iowa, has made an assignment. Its liabilities are stated at $50,000, and it is said that the firm insist that they could meet it if allowed time to settle up their affairs. This was the oldest banking-house of Dubuque, and the only one which passed through the crash of 1857.

HON. GEO. HULL, of Sandisfield, Mass., died on the 7th inst., at the age of 80 years. He represented his town for many sessions in the State Legislature, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State for seven successive years. For about twenty years he was Postmaster of Sandisfield.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE VICTIM.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON, POET LAUREATE.

From Good Words of January.

I.

A plague upon the people fell,
A famine after laid them low,
Then thorpe and byre arose in fire,
For on them brake the sudden foe;
So thick they died the people cried
"The gods are moved against the land."
The priest in horror about his altar
To Thor and Odin lifted a hand.
"Help us from famine
And plague and strife!
What would you have of us?
Human life?
Were it our nearest,
Were it our dearest,
(Answer, O, answer,)
We give you his life."

II.

But still the foeman spoil'd and burn'd
And cattle died, and deer in wood,
And bird in air, and fishes turn'd
And whitn'd all the rolling flood;
And dead men lay all over the way.
Or down in a furrow scathed with flame:
And ever and aye the Priesthood moan'd
Till at last it seemed that an answer came:
"The King is happy
In child and wife;
Take you his nearest,
Take you his dearest,
Give us a life."

III.

The Priest went out by heath and hill;
The King was hunting in the wild;
They found the mother sitting still;
She cast her arms about the child.
The child was only eight Summers old,
His beauty still with his years increased,
His face was ruddy, his hair was gold,
He seem'd a victim due to the priest.
The priest exulted,
And cried with joy,
"Here is his nearest,
Here is his dearest,
We take the boy."

IV.

The King returned from out the wild,
He bore but little game in hand;
The mother said, "They have taken the child,
To spill his blood and heal the land;
The land is sick, the people diseased,
And blight and famine on all the lea;
The holy Gods, they must be appeased,
So I pray you tell the truth to me.
They have taken our son,
They will have his life.
Is *he* your nearest?
Is *he* your dearest?
(Answer, O answer)
Or I, the wife?"

V.

The King bent low, with hand on brow,
He stay'd his arms upon his knee;
"O wife, what use to answer now?
For now the Priest has judged for me."
The King was shaken with holy fear;
"The Gods," he said, "would have chosen well,
Yet both are near, and both are dear,
And which the dearest I cannot tell!"
But the Priest was happy,
His victim won.
"We have his nearest,
We have his dearest,
His only son!"

VI.

The rites prepared, the victim bared,
The knife uprising toward the blow,
To the altar-stone she sprang alone,
"Me, me, not him, my darling, no!"
He caught her away with a sudden cry;
Suddenly from him brake the wife,
And shrieking "*I* am his dearest, I—
I am his dearest!" rush'd on the knife.
And the Priest was happy,
"O, Father Odin,
We give you a life,
Which was his nearest?
Which was his dearest?
The Gods have answered:
We give them the wife!"

THE GIANT BIGBULLY.

A STORY FOR GROWN-UP PEOPLE.

From What's His Name—Cassell's Christmas Annual.

Once upon a time, in Everyman's country, a number of very clever men got together and tried to invent something that should astonish the world. They were too clever to invent anything that was simple and useful, because they wanted to be stared at by idle people. Whatever they made they resolved that it should be a wonder, because wonders are the easiest things to make, and those which bring the quickest and greatest reward.

They decided that their wonder should be very large, because anybody can judge of size, while few people can judge of excellence. One man thought that a great tunnel running under some mighty river would be a work worthy of their talent and industry. Another man thought that a huge building would be better if it had two or three domes much larger than the one at St. Paul's. A third man, more humble than the rest, could suggest nothing but a huge cheese, ten times as big as any cheese ever before made; and a fourth man, with very like tastes, was so pleased with this idea, that he could think of nothing else for many weeks, and at last he proposed that a great loaf should be made to keep the cheese company. Another man, not satisfied with these ideas, was for building a big ship, so large that it would only go into four or five harbors in the world, and so unruly that it would never sail quietly without twenty times more passengers in it, to weigh it down, than was ever likely to get. Another man, of very warlike tastes, was for making a large gun that it would frighten all the soldiers and fighting-men in the world, and that would kill any man, woman or child at a distance of ten miles. The last inventor was not a wild savage, as any one would suppose, but a man who had been to the best schools, and had learned all the best lessons by heart.

The inventors all quarreled, at last, as inventors very often do, and each one went his own way. The man who had made up his mind to build a tunnel under water went and built it, much to his own profit and to other people's loss. The one who was in favor of the building with the huge domes also set to work, and spent a great deal of money that was given him by his friends. The two men who had thought of making the great cheese and the great loaf also carried out their plan, and they were the most harmless of all the inventors. The man who had determined to build the big ship, built it even larger than he meant at first, and it was the most unruly, unprofitable vessel ever seen. It refused to be launched for many months, and killed several men who helped to launch it. When it was afloat, it seemed to seek for all kinds of strange disasters, and was at last glad to beg for help from a poor little dwarf of a ship, not one-fiftieth part of its size. The man who had made up his mind to make a huge gun was helped in his work by Government, because guns and swords are always wanted by soldiers, and soldiers are always wanted, so it is thought, to guard the country. So the gunmaker was much honored, and well fed with money and good things, until they found that his gun was not near so terrible as it was warranted to be. Then he was hooted at by his masters, and told that he could not kill more people than any other gunmaker, which was looked upon as a great disgrace.

One of the inventors, more cautious than the rest, had resolved not to make anything until he had seen how his companions got on with their inventions. When he found that neither the tunnel-maker, the dome-builder, nor the shipwright reaped any honors, (he passed by the great cheese and the great loaf makers as being too mean and ridiculous,) while the gunmaker, with all his failures, was made a grand gentleman of, he saw that his best course was to invent some destructive machine. He looked about for a long time to see what chance there was of finding anything new in this way, and at last he thought he would make a giant burning-glass.

He set to work at once in a house which he had built at the end of his garden, and after he had spent nearly a thousand golden pounds over his task, he produced a burning-glass at least three feet broad, which would melt iron, steel, flint stone, and many other hard things. One gentleman brought a diamond of great value to see if the glass would melt that, and in less than half an hour the precious stone had all disappeared in smoke. The gentleman tried to look as if he was delighted with this proof of the glass power, but anyone could see that he fretted after his lost diamond, and thought himself very foolish to trust it in the fire. Many other gentlemen who stood round while the diamond was being melted, said they were very much pleased at what they saw, and perhaps they were, for it was no loss to them.

The clever inventor who had made this large burning-glass, soon found that melting diamonds, iron, and flint stone was not very profitable work, and not very amusing to visitors when the first novelty had worn off. So he told all his friends that he could not afford to keep this great glass, unless they gave him a large amount of money, and he must sell it to any one who would give the most for it, even if it went out of the country. Some few of his friends, when they heard this, thought it would be a pity if such a great wonder were allowed to leave Everyman's land, and they therefore tried hard to get a number of people to buy it by clubbing together. One man asked of what use it was; another said that he hated wonders; another said that he had no money to spare; and another said the Government ought to buy it out of the taxes for the national museum. Between them all they could not raise one-twentieth part of the sum required to buy the great burning-glass, and, as the clever inventor was determined to turn it into money, it went out of the country, followed by the tears of a good many people called philosophers. A gentleman bought it who was going to Tealand, and the last they heard of it was that it had been left in the capital of that country, among people who knew neither its value nor use.

II.

Now in those days, on the borders of Pigtail, the capital of Tealand, there lived a cruel giant. His name was Bigbully, and he was a tyrant such as we unfortunately often meet with. He was full of what is called Anglo-Saxon energy, because he belonged to the Anglo-Saxon race, and he looked upon nearly all people who were not of his country as ignorant barbarians. He was very fond of meddling in everybody's business in every part of the globe, especially in Asia, Africa and America. He had taken large pieces of land from all kinds of poor people, and when they complained he had caused them to be shot down by his many servants like wild beasts. Few people had the courage to stand up against him, except the Americans, and they succeeded in driving him out.

This cruel giant had run wild over nearly all parts of the country called Indigo, putting the poor natives to all kinds of torment. When they turned round and tried to kill him he roared out that they were the most ungrateful creatures he ever met with, and that he put them to fresh torment. He borrowed all the money he could get from his own countrymen, beside what he squeezed out of the natives, and spent it in feasting and luxury. When his funds were gone and he found a difficulty in getting more, he turned his attention to Tealand, and as Indigo grew a deadly and intoxicating drug, he formed a plan to force this drug into Tealand, and to sell it to the unfortunate natives, who were called Turnupshoes.

As those barbarians, as he rudely styled them, had made laws to keep this deadly drug out of their country, Bigbully was compelled to turn smuggler, and one day his drug-boxes were seized and burnt by the Turnupshoes officers. Upon this Bigbully got into a fearful rage, and swore that unless full payment were made to him, and an humble apology offered, he would not rest until he had killed every Turnupshoes, and burnt down every Tealand city. The poor natives were very much frightened at this, but still they kept up their spirits, and refused to do what they felt was wrong. Bigbully was as good as his word, for he began to burn and murder right and left, and there is no saying what crimes he would not have committed if the poor Turnupshoes had not given in.

After the fight was over, Bigbully pretended to help the Turnupshoes officers to put down the smuggling of opium, but this was only that he might get a firmer footing in the country. He had too much interest in Indigo ever to give up the profit of selling opium for it, and he therefore hit upon a plan of smuggling this drug into Tealand by means of Turnupshoes vessels, manned by Turnupshoes sailors, and licensed to sell under Bigbully's national flag. This cheat was one day discovered, and one of these vessels was fired upon by Turnupshoes officers. At this time, too, Bigbully had felt very much offended because he had not been received, as he thought, with the proper number of flags and trumpets on one of his state visits. These two things coming together again threw him into a terrible rage, and he battered the City of Khantun almost to pieces. When the poor Turnupshoes again begged his pardon, and tried to calm him with rich presents, he seemed to be satisfied, but was only waiting for another chance of pressing further forward into the country.

This chance came in the course of a short time, and then Bigbully, aided by a smaller, but equally cruel giant, called Munseer, after burning down one of the King's palaces and killing many more natives, fixed himself at Pigtail. Here he gave himself all sorts of airs, as if the place had been made for him by the great ruler of all, and for no one else, and he never spoke of the natives except as barbarians, although they were all clever people, who could read and write as well as he could, and were clothed in fine linen and painting fine pictures when his ancestors were nothing but rude naked savages.

III.

Bigbully, of course, lived in a fine palace, for which he paid no rent, and grumbled if he was not fed upon luxuries not easily got in that country. He turned up his nose at the food of the common people, because it did not happen to be the half-cooked meat and vegetables which he had always been used to. He was very severe, too, upon the rich people, because they were fond of eating birds' nests; for Bigbully thought he knew better what was good to eat, and how to eat it, than anybody in the world. He also thought he knew better how to dress himself; how to behave himself; how to sing; in fact, how to do everything; and he was too proud and obstinate to be taught anything by anybody.

Bigbully soon began to despise his companion, the smaller giant Munseer, who had helped him to fix himself where he was. They came to words, not for the first time, for they had had one or two fights since they had known each other—and Munseer went home to his family on the other side of the globe.

Bigbully, after this, made himself as comfortable as his quarrelsome temper would allow him, and he had many of the Turnupshoes as servants, whom he treated like slaves. One young man, who was more spirited than the rest, got cross under this treatment, and said to a fellow-servant that he should like to know who Bigbully was to go on in this way. Bigbully heard this remark, as his ears were very sharp, and he was always listening; for, with all his bluster, he lived in constant fear of the natives whom he treated so badly.

"You want to know who I am, do you?" roared Bigbully, at the top of his loud, coarse voice, striding amongst the frightened natives.

"Yes, I do," said the young man timidly; "I—we—that is, I—want to know who everybody is."

"You shall know who I am very soon," said Bigbully, knocking him down with a single blow; "I am King of a country on which the sun never sets."

"Why don't you hit one of your own size then?" answered the young man, getting up and rubbing his bruised head.

"Where'll you find one of my own size, you impudent rascal?" roared Bigbully, in a greater rage. "Take him up to the top of the black pagoda," he added, speaking to the other frightened servants, "and there let him be locked in, and fed upon cold tea-leaves for a month."

Bigbully was obeyed, and the poor young man, whose name was Congou, was locked up in what the giant called the black pagoda, a high dismal building, which overlooked the country for many miles, and which was full of lumber, dirt, and insects.

IV.

Now it happened that among the rubbish heaped together in the building in which Congou was locked up was the great burning-glass which had been left in Tealand by the gentleman who bought it from its maker. No one knew the use or value of it, as I have before said, and no one could tell how it got into Bigbully's black pagoda. Congou found it among a pile of old tea-chests and other things in a corner of his room, and although it was very dusty, he pulled it out, because he thought it was a looking-glass, and he wished to see how thin his face grew as he fed upon cold tea-leaves day after day. He soon saw that it was not a looking-glass, but that it magnified everything to an enormous size; and he tried it out of the window of his high prison, to see if it would draw the distant country any nearer to him, and so amuse himself, as he had nothing to do.

Bigbully had boasted that the sun never set on his great kingdom, and whether that was true or not, it certainly shone very fiercely on his garden and grounds, in which he was very fond of spending half his time. It so happened that while he was lying underneath a parasol-shade, in shape like a huge mushroom, Congou was playing with the great burning-glass on the top of the black pagoda, which overlooked these gardens, and as the glass caught the sun, a bright yellow spot was seen to settle on the tip of his red slipper, which was stretched beyond the shade of the parasol. Bigbully leant forward to see what this bright spot was, when it immediately settled on his nose.

"Slave!" he shouted to one of his attendants, rubbing his nose, "why don't you hold the parasol steady?"

"So I do, mighty master," said the trembling attendant, bowing down to the ground.

"Hold the parasol steady!" again shouted Bigbully, for the attendant, in bowing, had drawn it back, and the bright yellow spot kept moving all over the giant's body, scorching him through his clothes.

"Great King," said another attendant, dressed very smartly, because he was a lord-in-waiting, "perhaps your majesty's liver's out of order?"

"What is my liver to you, presumptuous knave?" shouted Bigbully. "Lock him up for five years in the black pagoda."

The disgraced lord-in-waiting was hurried away by several attendants after this order; but the bright yellow spot still kept shifting about the giant's body. Bigbully howled with pain, and the attendant who held the parasol moved about to try and catch it, as if it had been a butterfly. At last, it settled steadily on the top of the parasol, and in a few seconds that machine was all in flames.

Bigbully leaped up, half in fright, half in anger, and knocked the burning parasol from him on to the flowers. Then the yellow spot settled on his long, flowing beard, singing it up to the very roots, making him leap with agony. His yells brought all his servants from his palace and stables, and they thought he had been struck by lightning.

"Get me some water, slaves," he howled. "Who has burnt my beard, I say? Oh, you shall all smart for this."

The bright yellow spot still hovered about the place where he was standing, until at last it settled on a little bald patch right on top of his huge head. Then he danced about the garden as if seized with sudden madness, and his servants flew from him in all directions, getting behind trees or walls, and looking at him more with fear than pity.

"Slaves," he again roared, almost foaming at the mouth, for he was quite mad with pain, "ha, ha; this is my kingdom, every place is my kingdom; the sun never sets on it. You shall all pay for this. I'll squeeze you to death."

He rushed into his grand palace, which covered many acres of ground, and the bright yellow spot followed him like a star, clinging to his clothes. He disappeared through one of the broad doors, half smothered in flames. The bright yellow spot then settled on the grand building, which every one hated, and which no one tried to save, and in a few minutes its timbers began to crackle with the heat. In a few hours it was burnt to a heap of black ashes, along with the body of the proud tyrant Bigbully.

V.

Poor Congou, locked up as he was in the black pagoda, and playing with an old toy, was the simple cause of Bigbully's overthrow. The great burning glass—useful at last, though not in a way its inventor ever expected—had caught the rays of that sun which was said never to set upon the giant's ill gotten kingdom, and Bigbully was destroyed by their fierce heat as they poured through a neglected plaything made by one of his own countrymen. His end caused no good man a tear, but made millions rejoice, while it was a warning to cruelty, avarice and pride.

THE ARCH.

By E. R. Sill.

Just where the street of the village ends,
Over the road an oak-tree tall,
Curving in more than a crescent, bends
With an arch like the gate of a Moorish wall.

Over across the river there,
Looking under the arch, one sees
The sunshine slant through the distant air,
And burn on the cliff and the tufted trees.

Each day, hurrying through the town,
I stop an instant, early or late,
As I cross the street, and glancing down
I catch a glimpse through the Moorish gate.

Only a moment there I stand,
But I look through that loop in the dusty air,
Into a far-off fairy land,
Where all seems calm, and kind, and fair.

So sometimes at the end of a thought,
Where with a vexing doubt we've striven,
A sudden, sunny glimpse is caught
Of an open arch, and a peaceful heaven.

A GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

From "Readings by Starlight," in the London Evening Star.

In the prettiest part of one of the prettiest valleys in Kent there is hid away under tall poplars and branching elms a small colony of dark-visaged men. As you pass along the highway you look down into this leafy hollow and discover that the dingy-looking habitations of these people are placed at considerable distance from each other, and that the intervening ground seems to have been left for no particular purpose. Here is a clump of magnificent trees, which have been claimed by a noisy company of rooks; there is a broad lake, still and blue, with half a dozen moorhens paddling out from the tall rushes on the margin, and a little dab-chick continually popping head over tail into the water. If you descend into this valley you hear an incessant humming of wheels in the midst of stillness; the people, for the most part admirably fitted for the dark scene of a pantomime, move about within the smoky atmosphere of their blackened houses like so many demons; the beautiful river that feeds the lake on which the moorhens are paddling is twisted and turned, and cut into stripes of canals, and made the general servant of the colony; and the trees, the grassy slopes and artificial embankments either hide or separate from each other a series of buildings, some of them bright and cheerful, others oily and black. These buildings, taken together, are the Dartford Gunpowder Mills; and this section of a Kentish valley is devoted to the service of the infernal gods. Here is elaborated the secret agency which solves political problems and keeps altering the maps of the world. Here is prepared the means for sending sudden death alike to partridge and Paraguayan, to some unhappy boar in a Bavarian forest and to an Abyssinian savage, to a seal on the rocks of Skye and to some illogical wretch on the coast of China who chooses to die by powder and lead rather than by opium.

The visitor soon discovers that the inhabitants of this valley take every possible precaution to prevent themselves becoming *corpus vile* of an experiment. The manufacturers of this special medicine for the wrongs of the world take great care to avoid swallowing their own physic. The men employed in the work are supplied with special shoes on beginning business in the morning, so that no nail or gritty substance may produce a spark in walking along the floors. Visitors are also furnished, at the entrance to each building, which contains raw or finished powder, with a huge pair of leather slippers, and have, in their passage from room to room, to skate about in a somewhat ungraceful manner with these monstrous goloshes on their feet. This precaution is, of course, unnecessary in entering those buildings in which the simple ingredients of the powder are prepared. This is, to begin with, the charcoal-burning section—a series of houses and stores placed on the side of a hill at some distance from the powder-mills. Here are immense stacks of cut wood, chiefly alder and willow, and a row of furnaces slowly changing the raw material into the charcoal which is put into sacks and stowed away for future use. Down in the valley again are the houses in which the saltpetre is fined and dried, containing a number of highly ingenious mechanical appliances for the purpose of extracting the last tinge of saltpetre from the water in which it is boiled. Then there is the brimstone grinding-house, looking into which you find a man, with a pale yellow coating on his beard and eyebrows, driving a couple of horses through a lemon-colored vapor. There is also the charcoal grinding-house, where the vapor has become black, and the men and horses move through it like funeral shadows. The dangerous part of the process begins in the house where these ingredients are mixed; and here, of course, the strictest regulations are in force. But the breaking of the regulation is a thing unknown. Familiarity with certain forms of danger certainly does breed a certain carelessness, as is shown by the failure of the attempts to banish entirely smoking from coal mines. No man, however, would smoke in a room with two or three tons of loose gunpowder about him unless he was simply a raving maniac bent on self-destruction; and the care that is practically necessary in powder-mills is merely to prevent the accidental introduction of any gritty or metallic substance into the various houses.

The requisite proportions of charcoal, brimstone and saltpetre having been weighed and mixed, are divided into "charges," and, in buckets, are sent round to the grinding-mills. These mills are contained in small buildings, which are placed as far apart from each other as possible; for, as it happens, they are the most frequent cause of explosions. Each mill has its pair of enormous mill-stones, in some cases weighing six tons each, and these are kept constantly revolving, by means of machinery, in a circular trough, crushing the powder composition as they go round. Now, the moment any one of these wheels touches the bottom of the trough there is an instant explosion, the immense weight and consequent friction producing such instantaneous heat. The object is, therefore, to keep an even thickness of composttion between the trough and the wheel; and this is a very delicate matter. If too much composition is placed in the trough, it cakes upon the wheel, and necessarily leaves blank spaces; if too little is put in, there is not sufficient to cover evenly the entire surface. When an explosion takes place in a powder mill, it almost invariably owes its origin to this cause; and so well is the fact understood that, when the composition has been placed in the trough, and the machinery set in motion, the men retire from the neighborhood of the small building. Two pieces of wood revolve with the machinery, and with the reverse of the action of a plowshare, turn in the composition before the wheels. The possibility of accident, however, is never entirely away from these portions of the manufactory.

The composition having been thus pounded together, is placed in kegs and stored in canal-boats, which carry it round to the pressing houses. The River Darenth has here been made the mother of several lesser streams, which wind hither and thither, are conveyed by wooden aqueducts, and even cross under each other in a very bewildering manner. There are trout in these streams, and, within half a mile of ground, the owner of the factory has probably about three miles of fishing. The composition, having been taken out of the kegs, is placed between sheets of copper, and subjected to an enormous pressure, the leverage power of the presses being so great that three men can apply a force of eighty tons to the soft damp substance between the plates. Naturally enough, the composition comes out in hard cakes of about an inch in thickness, which cakes are then passed through a mill and broken into fragments of unequal size. These pieces are now like bits of hard, dark-colored stone, angular and dusty. They are taken to another mill and passed through a succession of rollers, with sieves underneath of regulated size of space, so that bits of powder of a certain smallness can pass through the wires. There is now being erected in these mills a more comprehensive machine, by which the successive breaking and sifting of the pieces are carried on simultaneously, and with less intervention of manual labor. A change in the capacity of the sieve necessarily fetches a particular size of grain, the grains finally selected for Armstrong gunpowder—which is being largely manufactured just now—being about the size of a pea, angular, and hard as a chip of flint.

The powder is now of a dull, reddish-brown color, looking like dried mud. It is then passed into hollow horizontal cylinders, consisting of a framework of wood lined with canvas. Ordinary small-grained powder is placed in these cylinders without the addition of any substance whatever, and the mere friction produced by the revolution of the cylinder produces a bright, glossy blackness on the grain. The polish, of course, alters with different kinds of powder; but the finer kinds of powder, such as that used for ordinary sporting purposes, acquires an extraordinary brilliancy merely by the grains being rubbed against themselves or on the canvas sides of the cylinder.

With the powder used for cannon the case is different. Here it is necessary to retard the immediate explosion of the large grains, so that the gradual explosion may expend its full force upon the charge, instead of becoming a sudden power striving to rend the breech of the gun. A certain proportion, therefore, of black lead is placed in the cylinder, and the dull, reddish-brown, large grains are rapidly whirled round and round. They come out glittering like newly-fractured coal; and yet, so firmly does the coating adhere to the grain, that you can work your hand to and fro in a barrel of the finished powder, and withdraw it as white or as red as it entered.

The next process is that of drying the prepared powder. Formerly the powder, placed in pans, was actually exposed to the heat of a flaming fire—an incomprehensible piece of rashness. Now, however, safer measures are universally adopted. At the Dartford Powder Mills the drying-houses are heated by hot-water pipes; the fire is placed at a considerable distance from the building, and, again, the smoke from the stoves is conveyed by what may be called a fumeduct to a further distance, and there passed into an ordinary chimney. In the drying-houses the powder, of all sizes and qualities, lies in shallow pans, tended by those dark-visaged men who go noiselessly about on leather floors. Certain kinds of powder have again to be passed into the polishing cylinder after being dried; it is then ready to be packed in casks and taken to the magazine.

This magazine stands on the top of the neighboring hill, and consists of several isolated buildings. Each of these has a tank of water on the roof, so that if one blew up, any burning wood or sparks falling on the adjoining houses would be extinguished. It fortunately happens for the safety of the neighborhood that the Dartford Mills are invariably too busy to allow of their producing anticipatory stock; and the quantity stored in these magazines, previous to removal to the Brith magazine for shipment, is generally small.

We have scarcely space to speak here of the means taken by our colony to send out powder for home consumption. They have a combination of manufactories in this valley, and supply all their own wants. They are their own wrights and machinists, their own coopers and carriers; they make their own tin flasks, paint them in scarlet, and blue, and black, and nothing remains for them to do, so far as we can see, except the lithographing of their own labels.

Such are the Dartford Gunpowder Mills. To all appearance, the self-reliant little colony inhabiting this peaceful valley is a contented one. The owners of the mills have apportioned among their workmen a considerable stretch of that unused ground which is included within the boundary of the works simply to secure the safety of space; and here there have been planted a series of kitchen gardens. The men do not seem at all depressed by the consciousness that the accidental lighting of a match might transfer them at any moment from the banks of the Darenth to the next world; because they have probably too much confidence in each other's common sense, and little fear of any one wilfully breaking the regulations. As to these dangerous mill-houses, they are much isolated, the quantity of powder in them is small, and an ingenious apparatus has been constructed by which the first act of the explosion must be to blow up a lever which empties a huge cisternful of water right over the little building. It is scarcely possible that an explosion in any one of these could extend to the buildings in which the larger stores of gunpowder are kept. We believe that there recently prevailed in Dartford a mad idea that the Fenians were going to blow up the powder mills. We recommend the Fenians to say their prayers first.

HARLEQUINS AND CLOWNS.

From Echoes from the Clubs.

By some strange combination of ideas, we never did see, and probably never shall see, a large salmon lying like a solid broad bar of scaly silver on a fishmonger's marble slab, without thinking of a harlequin in his spangled dress. At what particular age we first learned to consider Harlequin as a sort of man-fish, we do not remember; but a man-fish he is, and will be to us, we feel sure, for ever. That lithe mysterious mute creature, lozenged with many colors, with his black mask, quaint shoes and pliant sword-wand, had always a peculiar charm for us; whether he rolled his head and took flight (outraging all laws of gravity) through a shop window or a letter-box, or, with the grace of Mercury "new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill," struck an attitude expressive of undying love for Columbine and triumph over the wicked couple of pickers and stealers. No one ever seemed to dance as Harlequin did, nor in real life do people spring through high windows like Harlequin. Yes, even 15-stone harlequins we have seen nimble, ready to dart through holes in walls. There must be some enchantment in the old Italian dress.

Old Italian dress! That phrase leads us back to Venice and the seventeenth century. Over the white Alps the spangled creature came to us. From the Rialto and the Square of St. Mark's, from peeping out of the windows of black gondolas, from dances in sunny market places, in the shadow of grim, gray old churches, amid heaps of melons, piles of ripe peaches, and pyramids of Indian corn. Wise men say that Harlequin was not Italian born, but really an itinerant Eastern jester from Tunis or Constantinople. He was always mute with us English, because he was originally an Italian who could not speak our language, and his successors, though not born dumb, have imitated him—they have forgotten why. The tricks and thefts originally his have been stolen from him by the Clown; he is now only a divine solo ballet dancer, with a dash of the lively and good-natured wizard about him. He has been dumb so long that it is almost certain he will never speak now. The original pantomime was probably intended for a large audience in a noisy market place, and speaking there would have been useless. The modern Harlequin's dress is by no means old. Before 1796 it consisted of a loose jacket and trousers like the Pierrot (the French miller's man) whom WATTEAU so often painted. It was about 1798 that Mr. JAMES BYRNE, (the father of the well-known Mr. OSCAR BYRNE,) ballet master of Drury Lane, under SHERIDAN's proprietorship, invented the present dress of light white silk, woven with variegated patches. This new and graceful dress was first used in a pantomime called "Harlequin-Amulet," in which GRIMALDI acted *Punch*.

One of our most famous early harlequins was RICH, the manager of the Portugal-street theatre, the man whose pomposity POPE ridiculed in the Dunciad—the man who produced Gay's Beggar's Opera, the man whose "frolic gestures" GARRICK praised in one of his prologues. RICH, although so ignorant that he used to call "an adjective" "an adjutant" and a "turban" a "turbot," seems to have had a poetical side to his nature, and to have excelled as harlequin. His "statue scene" and "butterfly-chase" were moving pictures, as graceful as true. His harlequin hatched from an egg by sunheat, was a charming master-piece of dumb show. WALPOLE says his pantomime was full of wit, and expressed a coherent story. The hatching scene was a perfect sequence, from the moment he broke many-colored from the gigantic egg, till he gradually acquired the art of motion, felt the ground gradually, then more boldly stood upright, leaped out and skipped rejoicing round the shattered shell. Every limb seemed to have a tongue of its own.

GARRICK tried a speaking harlequin, but it was a failure; the public were accustomed to dumb harlequins, and they would not bear the innovation. Since that Harlequin has wisely resumed his dumbness. In 1788, the year BRAHAM made his first appearance at Sadler's Wells Theatre, BOYCE, a well-known engraver, was harlequin there, and one of the most agile, it is said, that ever appeared on the stage. Mr. JAMES BYRNE, who shone at the same epoch at Drury-lane, was considered also as incomparable as a graceful dancer.

We have had many comedians on the London stage with a genius for grimace. NOKES, according to COLLEY CIBBER, was ludicrously solemn; DICK SUETT was delicious; MUNDEN was a facial Proteus; WRIGHT was coarse and unctious; KEELEY and LISTON were invariably good; but none of these had the power of buffooning like GRIMALDI, the Michael Angelo of practical jokes and drollery. Immortal JOE was the grandson of "Iron Legs," an Italian dancer, who acquired renown in Paris, and the son of a hypochondriacal ballet-master, who had been dentist to good old snuffy Queen CHARLOTTE. No one ever surpassed JOE. He was a quiet clown, with real humor, and did not tumble down or posture make, as clowns do now, to compensate for their plentiful lack of real spontaneous fun. No one could steal carrots and sucking pigs like JOE. He was the beau ideal of thieves; robbery was with him a jocose science; you forgave the larceny, from the humor with which JOE indulged his irresistible weakness. He seemed to have been born before the laws of property were discovered. Who but JOE could, with such sardonic compassion, gently lift that infirm old gentleman, the Pantaloon, by the slightest pinch of the hinder part of his voluminous breeches, and then half regretfully trip up for the thirteen hundredth time his venerable and credulous companion? Whether he leaped through the moon or rolled out of a huge melon, or stole miles of sausages, he was always irresistible, with his ringing laugh, his complacent chuckle, his rolling eyes, his drooping chin, and his elongated respiration. Did he not enrich our comic literature with "Hot Codlins" and "Tippity-witchet," those classical songs that are as immortal as "Hamlet?" Did he not invent for us that wonderful clown's dress, with its inverted pigtail, the striped stockings, and the crescents of vermillion on the white cheeks?

Are pantomimes as funny as they used to be? Is there enough red-hot poker in them? that is the question now before you, gentlemen of the jury. Is Pantaloon lifted up after his severe accidents with such exquisite and filial care as of old? Is the crimson poker applied to the stage policeman with such robust vigor and finish? That is the great esoteric point in the metaphysics of pantomime, to quote the words of Mr. ABRAHAM HERAUD's lively yet thoughtful sonnet, "The Descent into Hell." Does not Harlequin stick oftener in the traps, and require the obvious coöperation of stage carpenters more often than he used to do when we were younger? What does Prof. DE MORGAN say on this point in his celebrated treatise on "Cutting for the Differential Calculus?" Does not the Pantaloon ridicule old age more grossly and unfeelingly than he once used to? and does he flourish his tin eyeglass with the same admirable foppishness? These are questions that stir our minds at this season, and, to use the language of the —— critic, "carry us beyond this sublunary sphere, reverse the laws of gravity, and, passing aboxe the starry Pleiades, bear us on evanescent clouds to the realms of Fancy, Laughter and Perpetual Mirth."

No; things are altered, but we are no older than we ever were. The change is not in us. We remain young. The pantomime decays, like the baseless fabric of a Stilton. The buttered slide is no longer worked at the old velocity or with the old gusto. The red-hot poker gets cold; the scurry is less exciting; the pantomime mob is less sympathetic and spontaneous. There is a rustiness even in the hinges of the trap-doors. It is all spectacle now. There is not the old glow, the old zest, the old warmth and abandonment—people are too serious and self-absorbed. There are too many shilling handbooks of astronomy; children go too much to see ghosts manufactured by Mr. PEPPER, and so lose their true sense of the pantomime supernatural. There is something wrong somewhere: knowledge now (we are only sixty-four) is spread like butter at school, over far too much bread. People, bless you, must have danger and excitement; Harlequin calls himself Cologna, and swings two hundred feet at one bound across the area of the Alhambra; that is what they like; or Cologna's son, seven years old, throws himself across a gulf forty feet deep, and is caught between his father's feet. The possibly of sudden death—that is what people want over their glasses of ale. Pantomime is too slow for these express-train days. Bah! we remember the time, Sir—but never mind. These false excitements, however, we feel sure, will pass away, take our word for that; and the very Christmas before the crack of doom—when, as modern German theologian says, we shall all turn into star-dust—Harlequin will still be tossing his lithe wand, Pantaloon getting into obstructive places, and Clown prosecuting felony as a vent for his superabundant animal spirits.

ENGLISH CHRISTMAS BOOKS.—Literally nothing is too foul or sanguinary for a Christmas book. Tastes differ. One man when he finds in his cheerful Christmas number nothing worse than murder, congratulates himself that he did not invest his shilling in a still more cheerful publication, in which a lover has the affliction of beholding the mistress of his soul dishonored. Another man shudders at blood, and would willingly compound for violation, if the genial, merry Christmas author would only be so good as to draw a curtain and leave something to the imagination. Some readers would prefer either of these alternatives to the wearisome and morbid dissections of conjugal misunderstandings, jealousies and infidelities which some authors deem appropriate to the season of the mistletoe and the holly. And, perhaps, there may be some who would rather endure confessions of connubial infelicity, whether humorously or agonizingly elaborated, than spend their Christmas week in the company of detectives, actual or amateur, engaged in the seasonable task of discovering who did or did not forge some particular receipt for money or goods. With all these states of mind we more or less sympathize. Christmas is a very fine time. We all like it, even when we pretend not to. Most of us, even though we have a pretty knack of writing *Consule Planco*, and imitating THACKERAY, would be very sorry to miss Christmas fare and faces from the round of the year. But did ever a man find Christmas so tremendously jolly that he needed the boredom of a detective, the whimsies of vice, the scandals of violence, or the horrors of murder, to bring his spirit down to a reasonable and proper level. If such there be, go mark him well; and if the buoyant and mercurial youth have not yet addicted himself to Christmas reading, let him buy the whole collection of Christmas stories. It will not make a very serious hole in a quarter's salary, and it will make him a sadder if not a wiser man. Plum-pudding will be henceforth to him a coarse reminder of the seven cardinal sins, and from the various solids and adjuncts of Christmas happiness he will be able to construct for himself a system of artificial memory, by which the various graceless deeds of his fellow-men will be too constantly kept before him to permit him for more than a moment or two to relapse into what used to be thought seasonable gaiety. Mincepie is a cheerful object, but one would rather not have purchased it at SWEENY TODD's; once subdue to a due sense of the atrocities familiar in the literature of the season a really Christmas mind, and there is not a plum out of a snapdragon which will not seem to him to have been snatched from the jaws of an Inferno.—*London Star.*

POSTERITY.—It is not easy to estimate with accuracy the influence which the thought of posterity exercises over the actions even of those men who profess to live in advance of their own times, and for posterity alone. To the mummy of an old Egyptian King who first built his chamber in a Pyramid, and afterward was buried in it, we are posterity. Much good he gets from the fact. He is, indeed, more successful than one out of a thousand of the people who live for posterity, because his remains have actually been found. Dry and ugly as he is, his body survives, swaddled in swaddling clothes. One can hardly say that his soul, like JOHN BROWN's, is marching on. Nobody exactly knows his name, or cares to know it, except the clerk who catalogues him at the British Museum; and the only faint chance he has of ever again attracting attention is that some theologian may discover that he is distantly related to the Pharaoh who would not let the children of Israel go. Such, and such alone, seems to be the advantages in general of living for posterity. Posterity, of course, is a relative term. It begins with one's grand-children, and progresses interminably in the direction of distant ages; and men who leave any mark at all behind them are not certainly forgotten at once. There is a little plash on the surface of the pool for a few minutes after they have sunk to the bottom. If they are very unfortunate—they are perhaps enshrined, not, like the mummy, in swaddling clothes, but in a history, or a law report, or a volume of poems, or a religious biography. This gives them the proud privilege of having their private affairs poked into, their private correspondence read, and the way they treated their wives or their creditors scrutinized for some little time by persons who devote themselves to the curiosities, or what under a different title might be termed the impertinences, of literature. But, measured against the vast extent of all time, how brief and how fugitive is at best the recollection of what they have done; unless perhaps they have been men of surpassing genius in politics or literature, in which case they may live and be remembered for some centuries. Cæsar, Pompey, Homer, Virgil, Cromwell, Shakespeare, Napoleon, and men of that stamp, last the whole length of a civilization or two, and may calculate upon being talked of or read during a considerable length of years. The number of such is limited. The mass of heroes, even if the details of their career are embalmed in literature, soon become practically obsolete. We wonder, for example, how many people there are who are even acquainted with PELOPIDAS by name. Those who have happened to read PLUTARCH know a little about him. For the majority of men and women he might as well never have been born. And yet there are few patriots and statesmen who can hope to be as worthy of escaping oblivion. If this is all that fame comes to, it seems odd that, in spite of all experience, we should go on talking as if posterity would repair contemporary injustice, and as if living for posterity were an end, on the whole, more satisfactory than that of living for the applause of one's immediate circle.—*Saturday Review.*

LITERARI-ANA.—Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' favorite time for composition is said to be in the morning, when he writes till about one or two o'clock, then he has his luncheon, and walks out for two hours, returns to dinner, and either goes out or spends the evening at his own fireside. Sometimes his method of labor is much more intent and unremitting. Of his delightful Christmas book, *The Chimes*, the author says, in a letter to a friend, that he shut himself up for a month, close and tight over it. "All my affections and my passions got twined and knotted up in it, and I became as haggard as a murderer long before I wrote 'The End.' When I had done that, like 'The Man of Thessaly,' who, having scratched his eyes out in a quickset hedge, plunged into a bramble bush to scratch them in again, I fled to Venice to recover the composure I had disturbed." When his imagination begins to outline a new novel, with vague thoughts rife within him, he goes "wandering about at night into the strangest of places," he says, "seeking for rest and finding none." Lord Lytton (BULWER) accomplishes his voluminous productions in about three hours a day, usually from ten till one, and seldom later, writing all with his own hand. Composition was at first laborious to him, but he gave himself sedulously to master its difficulties, and is said to have rewritten some of his briefer productions eight or nine times before publication. He writes very rapidly, averaging, it is said, 20 octavo pages a day. He says of himself, in a letter to a friend: "I literatize away the morning, ride at three, go to bathe at five, dine at six, and get through the evening as I best may, sometimes by correcting a proof." The following account of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD's "method in writing" was sketched during his lifetime by a friend who knew him well: At 8 o'clock he breakfasts, then reads the papers, cutting out bits of news. The study is a snug room, filled with books and pictures; its furniture is of solid oak. There work begins. If it be a comedy he will now and then walk rapidly up and down the room, talking wildly to himself, and laughing as he hits upon a good point. Suddenly the pen will be put down, and through a little conservatory, without seeing anybody, he will pass out into the garden for a little while, talking to the gardeners, or walking. In again, and to work. The thought has come; and in letter smaller than the type in which they shall be set, it is unrolled along the little blue slips of paper. A crust of bread and a glass of wine are brought in, but no word is spoken. The work goes rapidly forward, and halts at last suddenly. The pen is dashed aside, a few letters, seldom more than three lines in each, are written and dispatched to the post, and then again into the garden, visits to the horse, cow and fowls, then another long turn around the lawn, and last a seat with a quaint old volume in the tent under the mulberry-tree. Friends come—walks and conversation. A very simple dinner at four. Then a short nap—forty winks—upon the great sofa in the study; another long stroll over the lawn while tea is prepared. Over the tea-table are jokes of all kinds, as at dinner. In the later years of his life JERROLD seldom wrote after dinner; and his evenings were usually spent alone in his study, reading, writing letters, &c. Sometimes he would join the family circle for half an hour before going to bed at ten; but his rule was a solitary evening in the study with his books.—*Ladies' Treasury.*

EMERSON AND CARLYLE.—They edited each other's works in their respective countries, and they have been in some respects justly affiliated, but the contrasts between them are both striking and instructive. They have in common a revolutionary spirit, a marked originality, an uncompromising aversion to decorous illusions, an excessive disdain of traditional methods of thought and stereotyped modes of expression; but in CARLYLE this is tempered by a greater respect for persons and a veneration for his own ideal of the past, in which he holds out models for our imitation. EMERSON sees in its great men and events only finger-proofs for the future, and is perpetually warning his readers to stay at home lest they should travel away from themselves. The one, always a careful though sometimes a perverse historian, loves detail and hates abstractions; he delights to dilate on the minutiæ of biography, and waxes eloquent even upon dates. The other, a brilliant though not always a profound generalizer, tells us that we must "leave a too close and lingering adherance to facts, and study the sentiment as it appeared in hope and not in history." "Everything," he writes, "is beautiful, seen from the point of the intellect, or as truth. But all is sour if seen as experience. Details are melancholy; the plan is seemly and noble. In the actual world, the painful kingdom of time and place, dwell care, and canker, and fear. With thought, with the ideal, is immortal hilarity, the rose of joy. Round it all the Muses sing. But grief clings to names and persons, and the partial interests of to-day and yesterday." Neither of those authors has the "dry light;" both exaggerate, but in different directions. The one dwells on the dark side of things; he is like a man bearing a heavy burden, and his heart seems at times to grow sick with reactionary doubts till the starry firmament itself is a sad sight in his eyes. The other is blown upon by the fresh breezes of the New World, his vision ranges freely over her clear horizons, and he leaps up elastic under her light atmosphere, exclaiming, "Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous." CARLYLE is a Germanized Scotsman, living near the roar of our great metropolis, with memories of Weimar on the one hand, of the bleak gray hills of the Covenanters on the other. EMERSON is a Grecized American, studying SWEDENBORG and the Phædo in his garden, far enough from the din of cities to enable him, "in seasons of calm weather," to forget their existence. "Boston, London, are as fugitive as any whiff of smoke, as is society, as is the world."—*North British Review.*

JUNIUS AND FRANCIS.—LORD MACAULAY tacitly admits the inferiority of the acknowledged compositions of FRANCIS, by laying so much stress on the argument that "every writer must produce his best work, and the interval between his best work and his second best work may be very wide indeed." True, but here a long series of writings is to be compared with a long series, and the similarity is denied. If such an argument may weaken negative evidence, it cannot supply affirmative; and conclusive affirmative evidence would have been produced long ago if the Franciscan theory were sound. FRANCIS' first wife died in 1806. He married his second, the daughter of a clergyman, toward the end of 1814, soon after the publication of *Junius Identified;* and (without expressly committing himself) he did his best to persuade her that he was Junius. "Some circumstances," she says in a letter to Lord CAMPBELL, "he always regretted; one was losing the fame of being known. His first gift after marriage was an edition of *Junius*, which he bade me take to my room, and not let it be seen, or speak upon the subject; and his posthumous present, which his son found in his bureau, was *Junius Identified*, sealed up and directed to me." It would have been more to the purpose if he had given her the "set" bound in vellum, or one of the sets in blue paper, which he received from WOODFALL. Or the production of WOODFALL's private letters would have placed the coveted title to the authorship beyond dispute. We must be excused, after this, from attaching the smallest importance to the contents of his library, or the condition of his books and manuscripts. Trifles light as air are to the theorist what they are to the jealous, "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ." Witness the provincial antipathy which Lord MACAULAY has digressed to fix on FRANCIS, for lighter reasons than had led Prior to fasten it on BURKE; or the burning of the Jesuit books story, told by Mr. MERIVALE in his *Historical Studies*, which has suddenly collapsed. FRANCIS could not have been in Paris in 1761; there is no proof the Junius wrote the letter signed "Bifrons," in which the incident is mentioned; while the best proof that FRANCIS wrote it seems to be that it contains an allusion to MOLIERE, and that the Paris 1718 edition of MOLIERE was in his library! This is how nine-tenths of the coincidences, flung in as makeweights, are got up. These things, however, are at best but the failing props of the fabric, which must depend upon the solidity of its foundation; and the foundation will be rudely shaken, if not fatally undermined, by this freshly accumulated evidence of the utter disagreement and disparity between Junius and FRANCIS in character, position, age, habits, modes of thought, opinions, interests, connections, tone, taste, language, genius and capacity.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

BOY LOVE.—There has been a great deal said about boy love and its stupidity, but there is something to be said in its favor. When a gentleman "gets on" in life, when his head—as the humorous Americans have it—"begins to grow through his hair," then, like Mr. THACKERAY did, he may try to represent poor young Pendennis raving about the Fotheringay, and making a fool of himself. But when Mr. Arthur Pendennis, discreetly married to the woman who loved him, and whom he did not love, was set up in life, writing for the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, (THACKERAY's original *Pall-Mall Gazette*, not the copy,) he met the Fotheringay married to an old satyr-looking nobleman—a my Lord Pan, who had discreetly covered his goat-legs with trousers, and who had a star on his breast and a leer in his eye. Who were the fools then? Pen was one, for all his brilliantly-spiteful reviews, so calculated to show his own cleverness; the Fotheringay, with her cold, sad look; my Lord Pan, with his piercing glance; and even Mrs. Pendennis, who had half of her husband; very sad fools, these. The terrible calamity that might have followed on the awful *mésalliance* of an apothecary's son with a clever actress, the daughter of an Irish adventurer, seems to me to be little to the after exhibition of that terribly cold piece of folly of which every one there had been guilty. And don't we see it every day? Messrs. Ay and Bee are capital fellows, who were as gay as birds when bachelors, but not such fools, you know, as to marry in haste and repent at leisure; they would sow their wild oats and make a fortune first. So these wise men of the East, Messrs. Ay and Bee, living in Russell-square, and going down to the city every day, reversed the proverb—they repented at leisure first, and married in haste afterward; and when you are on a polite visit, how terribly coldly the *menage* strikes you. Have you ever made a morning call just after the husband and wife have been having what is satirically known as a "jolly row?" Well, Messrs. Ay and Messrs. Bee appear always to have been just having that at home. No warmth, no cordiality, no loving look between husband and wife; none of that charming, teasing, insolent fondness not expressed, but always visible in a young married couple who have fallen in love wisely. As for boys, I think that they know best how to manage their own loves. Young men are much more critical than some think; up to about seventeen they are determined, like JOHN KNOX, to protest against the "monstrous regiment of women." It is only after they have been in love that they excuse the faults and follows of the whole sex (except those of their own sisters) for the sake of the dearly-loved one.—*From The Broadway.*

SMALL BIRDS IN WINTER.—We see the footprints of the little robin in the snow, and where it lies deep the long-eared hare betrays her hiding-place by the deep indentments she makes in the feathery flakes. The half-starved fieldfares huddle together in the naked hedge for warmth; while the owl, rolling himself up like a ball in his feathers, creeps as far as he can into the old hollow tree, to get out of the cold. That lively little fellow the water-wagtail—the smallest of our birds that walk—may now be seen pecking about the spots of ground that are unfrozen in moist places, though what he finds to feed upon there, unless it be loosened bits of grit and gravel, is difficult to ascertain. Many a shy bird but seldom seen at any other season, now draws near to our habitations in search of food; and sometimes, when entering an outhouse, we are startled by the rush of wings as the pretty intruder escapes by the open doorway we are entering. We often wonder how, during a long and severe frost, the birds contrive to live. That many perish through cold and want of food is well known through the number that are picked up dead and frozen, though a great number are eaten by the animals that prey upon everything they can find. Many pick up insects in a dormant state from out the stems of decayed trees, old walls, and the thatched roofs of cottages and outhouses; and they also forage among furze-bushes, the underneath portions of which, being dead, form a warm shelter for such insects as the gnats, which may be seen out in every gleam of sunshine. Wood-pigeons eat the eyeshoots out of the tops of turnips, and devour the tenderest portion of winter greens. Larks and other birds find a living in the autumn-sown cornfields, and make sad havoc among the seed. Other birds tear the thatch off corn-stacks, and eat until they are hardly able to fly. One thing we must consider, birds require less food during these short dark days than they do at any other season of the year, as they are asleep more than double the time they pass in slumber in Summer, nor when awake do they exert themselves so much on the wing as during the long days. It is an interesting fact, as showing the care of the great Creator for His creatures, that the berries of the mistletoe only ripen in Spring, when heps and haws and the berries of holly and ivy have disappeared. Thus in a prolonged Winter many birds are kept from starving by means of the mistletoe, which they do not feed on till about the end of February or early in March.—*The Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine.*

NAVVIES.—"Navvy" is synonymous in most minds with a very rough and powerful man, and justly so. None but very hardy men could possibly execute the work of the navvies. It is but little known, however, that a very severe ordeal has to be undergone by the novice, failing in which, his plume and spurs were cut off, figuratively speaking, and he could not hope to be admitted into the honorable company of excavators. The men looked with jealousy and dislike upon each new comer, especially if he came, as soon grew to be the case, from any of the southern or western counties; and they took pleasure in making his entrance to his new life as disagreeable as possible. The novice was bound to wheel a barrow all day long from the spot where the men were filling, to another twenty-two yards off; twenty-two yards, from some accidental cause, no doubt, came to be fixed all over England as the distance to which the navvies when digging a cutting were bound to remove their earth. So skillful were the diggers at piling this on the shallow, insignificant-looking barrows, which the reader has doubtless often noticed, that the load would sometimes weigh more than eight hundred weight and reach to the chin of the wheeler. But this wheeler must wheel it, or fall and be scouted for good and all, from that district at any rate, as a navvy. Those who succeeded did so by wonderful strength and pluck—there is no word but "pluck" which convey exactly what I mean. A man has been seen to wheel his load, a load piled up by cunning and spiteful hands, with the blood oozing all day long from between his fingers. All that could be done to daunt and deter the novice was done, yet no one more admired the triumphant stranger than the very men who had sought to baulk him. There was, moreover, a sort of guarantee for fair play; the man who filled the barrow for the novice had to wheel it for a few yards himself. The road of plank from the excavation to the spoil-heap forked as it approached the diggings; the empty barrow was brought along one, the full barrow was taken along the other, but the digger always had, and has now, to wheel it to the junction. If he could not wheel it neither need the novice, and the fellow was fined pretty heavily. Those among the novices whose pockets were well enough sh

plied to enable them to stand plenty of beer during the first day or two of their probation, got off a great deal better, in the way of lightly filled barrows, than did their poorer comrades.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

LORD MACAULAY'S ANECDOTE OF THURLOW.—I remember his (Lord MACAULAY) once describing to us the character and sayings of Lord THURLOW; and he told a story of that large-eyebrowed personage which I never heard before, and each of you ought to give me half a crown, at least, if I agree to tell you. Are the half crows forthcoming? (We nodded assent.) Well, those were the days when we had not the infliction of railways, and when barristers, even on the Northern circuit, traveled in post-chaises. It fell to the lot of a very saintly, good man, to have to travel with THURLOW, who was then Attorney-General. A journey to the North was a serious thing in those times, and my saintly friend dreaded the long journey, with the blustering Attorney-General, who he was sure would utter many naughty words before they arrived at York. They had hardly left London before the good man remarked, "We shall have a long journey, Mr. Attorney, and so I thought I would bring some books to amuse us. I daresay it is a long time since you have read MILTON's *Paradise Lost*. Shall I read some of it to you? It will remind us of our younger days." (In those days men read great works; for there were not so many books of rubbishing fiction, to which the reading energies of the present day are directed.) "Oh, by all means!" said THURLOW, "I have not read a word of MILTON for years." The good man began to read out his MILTON: presently he came to the passage where Satan exclaims, "Better to reign in hell than serve in Heaven." Upon which THURLOW exclaimed, "A d—d fine fellow, and I hope he may win." My saintly friend in horror shut up his *Paradise Lost*, and felt that it would be no good reading to the Attorney-General, if he was to be interrupted by such wicked expressions of sentiment.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE ELAND AT THE CATTLE-SHOW.—Farmers have been a little astonished this year at seeing a new competitor for public notice at the cattle-show. Occupying not a very dignified place, in a corner among the pigs, is exhibited a noble eland. The poor beast stares at the people, and the people stare at him. The eland is somewhat unacquainted with the well-to-do aspect of the British farmer, and the latter, I am sorry to find, seemed for the most part unacquainted with the aspect of the eland. I stood quietly by the side of the noble domain, (made of boards and iron bars,) and heaved a sigh for the progress of zoology, when I heard the many "shots" (as we used to say at school) that the enlightened British public took at the name of this unfortunate representative of the most noble of African antelopes. I then recollected the following passage in "Wild Sports of the World:" "The Bechuana could, if they chose, hold a cattle-show, compared to which the Baker-street cattle-show would be but a skin market." Who would not be a Bechuana? I look upon the eland as a real triumph of acclimatization, and the public are under deep obligations to Lord HILL for his persevering attempts for many years past to establish this animal in England. The general tendency of our age is to grow only those things that are practically useful, and the first question many may ask will be "Was the eland good for food?" "Yes," say I. "How do you know that?" says the reader. "Because," I answer, "I have partaken of a haunch of eland, and should elands become abundant, the day of venison, as the king of haunches, is gone. In January, 1860, I had the honor of forming one of a large party assembled at the Albion Tavern, under the presidency of Prof. OWEN, to report on the qualities of eland meat, and a letter in the *Times* about this date will be found, in which the learned professor testifies to the extreme excellence of the eland haunch. As eaten in the desert, eland is described thus: "The lean is sweet-scented, tender and mellow, and the fat delicious." As eaten at the Albion, the same description will apply, and a chieftain by his fireside in the great Kalahari desert, can serve a steak far superior to the everlasting rump-steak of English dinner-tables.—*Frank Buckland, Land and Water.*

GOOD LISTENERS.—Good listeners are scarce, almost as scarce as good talkers. A good listener is no egotist, has but a moderate opinion of himself, is possessed of a great desire for information on all kinds of subjects, and of a hundred other fine qualities. It is too much the general impression that listening is merely a negative proceeding, but such is very far from being really the case. A perfectly inert person is not a good listener any more than a bolster is. You require the recipient of your talk to manifest intelligence, to show interest, and, what is more, to feel it. The fact is, that to listen well—as to do anything else well—is not easy. It is not easy even to seem to listen well, as we observe notably in the conduct of bad actors, and stage-amateurs, who break down in this particular perhaps more often and more completely than in any other; you will see one of them listening—or rather *not* listening—to the most thrilling statements without being in the slightest degree affected by what he hears; thinking all the time of his own speech which is coming presently, or perhaps of his silk stockings and trunk hose, but not of the murder of his wife and family of children, which is just being announced to him by a fortunate survivor among the last. It is difficult, then, even to appear to listen, whether on the stage or off it; and an experienced talker will almost always know whether the person whom he is addressing is attending or not by the expression of his countenance. When a man stares wildly at you while you talk, you may, generally, have your doubts whether he really understands what you are saying to him; and when he repeats the last words of your sentences after you, in a soft tone of voice, you may be sure that he does not.—"*Some Chapters on Talk*," *from the Cornhill Magazine.*

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.—Sunset and sunrise, with their glowing colors and beautiful effects, are familiar to many persons who are not aware that no satisfactory explanation of these phenomena has yet been made out, though many a natural philosopher has attempted a solution of the interesting question. Dr. LOMMEL, a German *savant*, has recently published a new one, based on optical observations, in which the effect of darkened glass screens on the light which they intercept is prominently noted. The white light is enfeebled and looks slightly red, and the diffracted light which accompanies it appears redder, and the more numerous the screens the deeper will be the redness. So, at sunrise and sunset, the light passes through the lower strata of the atmosphere, in which minute particles of dust of various kinds are floating, and these answer the purpose of the screens used in the above-mentioned experiments. Diffraction takes place through a long series of particles, and as each one assists in intensifying the other, the general effect is that so often witnessed at dawn and eve. Some physicists have assumed that the aqueous vapor in the atmosphere occasioned the redness; but Dr. LOMMEL states that when the rising or setting sun appears as a reddish disc, like the moon in the horizon, the solid particles suspended in the atmosphere are sufficient to explain this coloration. A similar appearance, he remarks, is exhibited by the sun also in the presence of a thick yellowish vapor, even when it is high in the heavens—a London fog, for instance. The red color, too, which, according to travelers' statements, the sun exhibits when the simoon has raised the sand of the desert, belongs to this category.—*Chambers' Journal.*

AGES OF SHIPS.—The number of persons visiting our shores annually may be roughly calculated at half a million. The number of deaths from shipwreck might, therefore, appear not to be large; but when we are told that half the wrecks are caused either by willful parsimony or sheer neglect—in other words, in consequence of the vessels being overladen or unseaworthy, chiefly of the collier class—there is every reason to deplore such an unnecessary loss of useful life. While a ship's age is a very good reason to account for her liability to be wrecked, the general reader will be at a loss to account for the large number of nearly new ships that are damaged. During the last eight years, for instance, 1,135 casualties happened to newly-built vessels. Possibly some of these were laid down purposely to be lost, as we shall presently show. On the other hand, there are some vessels that appear to have a charmed life—for instance, there are eight that have been afloat from 90 to 100 years, and four that are 101 years old and upward.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

GLOBULAR LIGHTNING.—There are many instances on record of globes of fire descending from the clouds to the earth, and rising from the latter toward the sky. On the 18th of August, 1777, a globe of fire nearly three feet in diameter was seen, at 9 P. M., to strike the lightning conductor of the Observatory of Padua; a similar phenomenon occurred in 1792, and again, on the 18th of August, at Villers la Garenne; and, in short, the number of cases of this kind recorded is about 150. Globular lightning seems to be particularly liable to attraction by metals; thus, it will seek the railings of balconies, or else water and gas pipes, &c. It has no peculiar tint of its own, but will appear of any color, as the case may be. At Coethen, in the Duchy of Anhalt, it appeared green. M. COLON, Vice-President of the Geological Society of Paris, saw a ball of lightning descend slowly from the sky along the bark of a poplar tree; as soon as it had touched the earth it bounced up again, and disappeared without exploding. On the 10th of September, 1845, a ball of lightning entered the kitchen of a house in the village of Salagnac, in the valley of the Cor eze. This ball rolled across without doing any harm to two women and a young man who were there; but on getting into an adjoining stable it exploded and killed a pig which happened to be shut up there. The motion of such balls is far from being very rapid—they have even been observed occasionally to pause in their course. but they are not the less destructive for all that. A ball of lightning which entered the church of Stralsund, on exploding, projected a number of balls which exploded in their turn like shells. The volume from which we have been quoting is full of valuable information concerning meteorological phenomena.—*Galignani.*

DEPTHS OF THE SEA.—Our investigations go to show that the roaring waves and the mightiest billow of the ocean repose, not upon hard and troubled beds, but upon cushions of still water; that everywhere at the bottom of the deep sea the solid ribs of the earth are protected as with a garment from the abraiding action of its currents; that the cradle of its restless waves is lined by a stratum of water at rest, or so nearly at rest that it can neither wear nor move the lightest bit of drift that once lodges there. The uniform appearance of these microscopic shells, and the most total absence among them of any sediment from the sea or foreign matter, suggest most forcibly the idea of perfect repose at the bottom of the deep sea. Some of the specimens are as pure and as free from sea sand as the fresh-fallen snow-flake is from the dust of the earth. Indeed, these soundings almost prove that the sea, like the snow-cloud with its flakes in a calm, is always letting fall upon its bed showers of the minute shells, and we may readily imagine that the wrecks which strew its bottom are, in process of ages, hidden under this fleecy covering, presenting the rounded appearance which is seen over the body of the traveler who has perished in the snowstorm. The ocean, especially within and near the tropics, swarms with life. The remains of its myriads of moving things are conveyed by currents, and scattered and lodged in the course of time all over the bottom. This process, continued for ages, has covered the depths of the ocean as with a mantle, consisting of organisms as delicate as hoar-frost, and as light in the water as down in the air.—*All the Year Round.*

A LESSON IN CONVERSATION.—If our talk is to prosper, the subject of it must be led up to gradually. It must be led up to gradually, and what is more, naturally; the conversation reaching it by easy stages, and, as one may say, in the course of nature. And this leading up must, you are entreated to remember, be the work of destiny, and by no means brought about by you who desire to profit by it. Next in magnitude to the fault of dragging in your subject neck and heels, is the error of leading up to it yourself in a forced and unnatural manner. You must wait for your opportunity. Self control and patience are as necessary to the attainment of conversational, as of any other distinction. You must be patient then, but you must also be vigilant; a combination of equalities rare but indispensible to those who would be great in anything. You must be ready when that opportunity which has been spoken of does come, to seize it and hold it fast. You must hold your remark, your description, your story, or whatever it is, in check, as a skilful gillie does a deerhound, but you must be ready to let it slip when the right moment comes. If that moment is missed, your chance is gone. Not the proverbial mutton, not Queen Anne herself, are more utterly dead than is a subject which has once been disposed of and dropped. You cannot revive it; to assert that such resuscitation is possible would be to mislead many unoffending and, perhaps, deserving persons. If a good thing comes into your head after the opportunity for letting it loose upon society has gone by, the best thing you can do is to gulp it down altogether or keep it by you, in case a use for it should come in the course of time.—"*Some Chapters on Talk*," *from the Cornhill Magazine.*

PRUSSIAN TOYS.—It is no mean proof of the manner in which the Prussians are educated that those very elegant little toys are all made by prisoners under penal servitude. We wonder what sort of a figure our felons would make at the like occupation. Some of the details are capitally modelled. There, for instance, is a butcher's-shop, with all the joints hanging on their hooks. They are made in paper, and show that the modellers must have copied them from the originals. The governing powers in Germany do not think it beneath them to give an art education to the children engaged in the manufacture of toys. The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has established schools for this purpose, and the result is, that the most beautiful models of animals, made in *papier maché*, come from his Kingdom. They are too good, however, for playthings, and are more likely to find their way to the mantlepiece as ornaments. There is a tendency in this country, we fear, to fall into the error of constructing toys for boys that are not only too expensive for the general purse, but too scientific and elaborate—model locomotives which go by steam, working pumps, model steam-vessels, mice running by machinery; and, for the girls, dolls that move along the table, raise their arms, and cry papa and mamma. This is carrying machinery into the nursery with a vengeance. It may be well calculated to foster the mechanical spirit, but not to relax the mind, the proper object of toys. They are far too expensive, however, ever to come into general use, so that their influence is not likely to be great.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

"THE ANCIEN REGIME."—What remains of the historical nobility of France has, so long as all remembrance of, or reference to history, has not been wiped out, a kind of signification. While a court and a government subsist which require great dignitaries, enormously paid functionaries, men whose business it is to represent the splendor of the country, diplomatists, for instance, whose duty it still is to communicate with foreign courts, after the fashion kept up in those courts, while all this yet subsists, the ancient names of France have an obvious *raison d'être*. Besides, in some cases they serve to perpetuate the traditions of elegance, refinement, good breeding and really gentlemanly feeling for which France was once famous. But to what use can possibly be put the families of men who assert that their social position, that is, their name, prevents them from gaining money in commerce or trade, and the extreme smallness of whose means deprives them of even the ordinary education of the middle-class in any other country at the present day? Too poor to live on a footing of equality with those whom they call their equals, too proud to associate with those whom they call "low-born," and who despise them, too idle to learn and too proud to work, they live on in their uncomfortable homes, and on their narrow resources, virtually cut off from all communication with the great currents of activity or thought, and are, perhaps, in all Europe, the most thoroughly useless class that can be imagined, the completest representatives of all that was worst in the *Ancien Régime*.—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

VIOLET EFFINGHAM.—She was small, with light, crispy hair, which seemed to be ever on the flutter round her brows, and which yet was never a hair astray. She had sweet, soft grey eyes, which never looked at you long—hardly for a moment—but which yet, in that half moment, nearly killed you by the power of their sweetness. Her cheek was the softest thing in nature, and the color of it, when its color was fixed enough to be told, was a shade of pink so faint and creamy that you would hardly dare to call it by its name. Her mouth was perfect, not small enough to give that expression of silliness which is so common, but almost divine, with the temptation of its full, rich, ruby lips. Her teeth, which she but seldom showed, were very even and very white, and there rested on her chin the dearest dimple that ever acted as a loadstar to men's eyes. The fault of her face, if it had a fault, was in her nose, which was a little too sharp, and perhaps too small. A woman who wanted to depriciate Violet Effingham had once called her a pug-nosed puppet; but I, as her chronicler, deny that she was pug-nosed—and all the world who knew her soon came to understand that she was no puppet. In figure she was small, but not so small as she looked to be. Her feet and hands were delicately fine, and there was a softness about her whole person, an apparent compressibility, which seemed to indicate that she might go into very small compass. Into what compass, and how compressed, there were very many men who held very different opinions.—"*Phineas Finn*," *in St. Paul's Magazine.*

SPANIARDS.—The Spaniards are solemn, quiet folk, probably the soberest civilized people on the face of the earth. The Spanish *café* is not the scene of perpetual tippling that is acted from early morn till the small hours in the gilded saloons of the Paris *boulevards*. Flavored sugar and water contents the exquisite of Madrid. Between the *buvette* of Bayonne and the refreshment stalls on the Spanish side of the Bidassoa, what a contrast! It is a jump from bad brandy, absinthe, and that horrible manufacture our neighbors call *madère*, to rows of great tumblers with those porous rolls of sugar in each that dissolve at the touch of water. Sugar-and-water, cigarettes and fruit! The appearance of the people changes almost as suddenly. The proud inhabitants of the northern slopes of the Pyrenees, the stately Basque, as he leads the way before his oxen, that with solemn step are drawing grain into the granaries of Bayonne, prepare the traveler from the north for the changes in manner and in mien he is about to experience. The Spaniard is as distinct as the Englishman from the volatile Frenchman.—*Once a Week.*

HOOKING AN ALLIGATOR.—On the 19th inst, at eight o'clock in the morning, a large alligator was caught by some fishermen in the Sirangoon river. This alligator measured, from head to tail, some fourteen feet, and about six feet in breadth, and is the largest one caught for many years in this settlement. The parties who captured it succeeded in a very simple manner. As the alligator was in the habit of coming on shore and basking in the sun at low water, a large-sized fish-hook was made fast to a piece of rope, and the end of the rope was fastened to a tree on shore. The hook was baited with a live fowl, and the alligator, seeing the fowl on shore, came forth from the water and swallowed the fowl, hook and all, when the Malays rushed down in a body with spears and clubs, and soon despatched him. For some months past this alligator has been a source of terror to all natives living on the banks of the river, and we think that those Malays who succeeded in putting an end to him are well deserving of some reward at the hands of the Government. This would, moreover, induce them to destroy all the alligators found in different parts of the island.—*Singapore Free Press.*

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

Political—Legislators on an Excursion—The Alaska Indians—Their Unfriendliness toward Americans—Cultivated Lands in 1868.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The sudden elevation of Mr. HAIGHT from the position of a quiet lawyer in this city to that of Governor of California, has entirely upset that gentleman's equilibrium. His first effort was sending a foolish message to the Governor-General of Cuba, the success of which so elated him that he wrote a silly letter to the New-York *World*. His next effort was an inaugural address, which was entirely devoted to the discussion of national affairs, while poor California was left entirely out in the cold. It was partisan in its tone and undignified in its language. It was a regular stump speech, and is regarded by the Union men as a bid for the United States Senatorship. But the Union triumph in the Senate has thrown a pail of the coldest ice water over his prospects, as, in case of his election, Senator MIZNER, the present President *pro tem.* would become the Lieutenant-Governor *de facto*.

LEGISLATORS ON AN EXCURSION.

As soon as the Pacific Railroad was completed to the summit an invitation was extended to the Legislature to take a trip over the road. The excursion was really devised for the Pioneers, who long ago had been promised the first regular passenger ride to the eastern side of the mountain. But it was soon found to be convenient to invite the Legislature, in order to have them in the right frame of mind when they are petitioned to regulate the rates of fare and freight. As the State gives $105,000 per annum to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, it is presumed that the law-makers feel a little interest to see that it is well invested. Besides the Pioneers and the legislators there were many invited guests, including large numbers of ladies, who got on the train in spite of the order that no ladies should be permitted to go. The excursion train was composed of thirteen cars, containing eight hundred persons. The plain which lies between Sacramento and the foot-hills was green with the first tender grass of the early rains. It was soon passed and the train was thundering among the foot-hills of the Sierras. Most of these foot-hills are clothed with heavy belts of pine, cedar, fir and tamarack. Intervening between the foot-hills are blue, abysmal canyons. As the railroad train rolled and thundered along the edge of the high ridges, sometimes overlooking a precipitous descent of one thousand to fifteen hundred feet, sometimes crossing a bridge fifty or one hundred feet above some rocky gorge, sweeping through a deep cut one thousand feet long, or making the dark transit of a tunnel, the men cheered and the ladies screamed.

Soon after entering the foot-hills the sky became overcast with dark and threatening clouds, and there was a prospect that a heavy storm would throw its wet blanket over the excursion. When the train reached Cisco it commenced raining. Soon afterward the rain changed to snow, and such flakes were never seen in the Eastern States. They were as large as rose leaves, and were themselves the very blossoms of Winter clouds, as they chased each other through the dark green forest like a gust of downy feathers. The summit was reached about 2 o'clock, and there was snow enough on the ground from a previous fall to furnish a picture of Wintry desolation. Just before entering the big tunnel at the summit one-half the train was on the grade descending to California and the other half on the grade descending to Nevada. The tunnel is all on the down grade to Nevada, and as the train passed slowly threw it, which occupied about two minutes and a half, the cheering was perfectly deafening. All the Union men cheered for GRANT, which was not responded to by the Democrats, as their candidate is not in the field. The track is now laid from two to three miles east of the summit tunnel, and through two shorter tunnels, where a gap of unfinished grade for more than five miles intervenes between the twenty-five miles of track reaching to the lower Truckee. The train passed to the edge of the gap mentioned, passing through the eighth tunnel on the road, and stopping at a steep granite bluff which overlooks Donner Lake, which lay about 1,500 feet below, looking through the snow-storm like a sheet of dull lead. The road bed here was blasted through the side of a rocky cliff which rises at a sharp angle many hundred of feet above the valley of the lake. Many of the passengers got out here, and after giving three rousing cheers for the railroad, started a game of snow-balling. Grave Senators, Ex-Governors, clergymen, gay young men and boys took part, and snowballs flew thick and fast for half an hour. The cars were made a special target, and through the open windows many a large plump snow-ball was broken on some curly head or chignons, scattering dismay, and creating great discomfort among the fair ones. The train did not return to Cisco till near night on account of several delays, resulting from uncoupling of cars. The first of these happened in the summit tunnel. Only two cars had emerged from this end when they were found to be detached from the rest of the train, which remained in the tunnel. Somebody had pulled out the coupling pin. It was thought to have been done by a thief, as one gentleman unfortunately had his watch taken from him. The storm was left behind with the summit, and as the lower elevations were reached the air became warmer. At 10 at night the train rolled into Sacramento, bringing a tired but delighted party. The distance traveled was 212 miles, and occupied fifteen hours.

THE ALASKA INDIANS.

These savages do not treat the annexation of Alaska to the United States with much favor, and show great feelings of dislike to the newcomers. It is almost impossible to obtain any kind of game from them even at exorbitant prices. The grand chiefs of the different tribes have been holding a grand council, and have resolved upon active hostilities at once. They have succeeded in keeping their plans perfectly secret, and no one knows when the movement will be made. When our Government made its bargain for this territory it was no advantage to have the 35,000 savages thrown in. The Indian village is a place of strong attraction to our boys in blue, and in spite of sentries and stockades, they will manage to get there. They very often sell their clothes to the Indians, but if the latter are found with any of it on it is taken away from them, and the original owner, if found, severely punished. After a recent occurrence of this kind, one of the chiefs came into town with a heavy bag of silver, announcing his ability to buy all America.

NEWSPAPER FOR ALASKA.

Mr. E. P. BEAN, the able and popular editor of the Nevada *Gazette*, expects to start a weekly newspaper in the new Territory about Christmas time. The name has not been decided upon yet, but it is expected to be called the *North Bean Pole* or *Frozen Banner of Freedom*.

CULTIVATED LANDS IN 1868.

It is expected that the increase of cultivated land in 1868 will be about fifty per cent. beyond that of 1867. The greater part of this new land will be devoted to wheat. More attention will be paid to the extensive cultivation of other crops. California is bound to take her rank as one of the greatest agricultural States in the Union. All she wants is intelligent farmers, willing to let mining and every other business which involves a heavy risk alone, and devote themselves entrely to the cultivation of the soil. For all such a hearty welcome awaits them in California. For all others their room is better than their company.

ROD.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Preservation of Iron.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 12, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Jan. 6, under the head of "Minor Topics," you mention the "rotting" of cast iron in sea water, and state: "but it is suggested that a coat of impervious paint might lessen or prevent the action. This, however, experiment has not yet established."

Now, sir, the common Carolina tar, mixed with the acids or light, volatile oils derived from coal tar, is one of the most efficient preservatives of iron in the whole range of articles known to science or industry. They contain acids at least equivalent to acetic. But alone they lack body for a paint. Let graphite (black lead) be mixed with them, and you have the best form of carbon. A paint thus prepared will preserve iron indefinitely, but it will not do for the bottoms of ships, because it becomes flintily hard, and will foul. The same is the fault of all paints made from asphaltum; besides, asphaltum does not contain the acids which pine tar does. Hence, in my experiments with paints for the bottoms of vessels, which have run through several years, and have resulted in the production of one which was patented Sept. 24, by Messrs. C. J. Raynolds & Co., and in which I combine the tar and coal tar oils with tallow or oily matter not of a vegetable character, to give it softness and elasticity; then add zinc and lead for body—a large proportion of the former. This is simply, when abundantly applied, a cheap system of galvanizing.

My own opinion is, that the great cause of fouling and rust in the bottoms of iron vessels is want of proper cleaning when put on the dock. Of all the iron vessels which have been put on the dry docks of New-York in the last two years, I have seen only one which deserved the name of being half cleaned. It is a saving of money at the time, but loss of time and waste of material in the end. I think that the future will develop some cheap means of extracting aluminum; then an alloy of that metal with iron, or alone, will furnish a material for iron ships which will be lighter, tougher, and not liable to any action of either salt or fresh water or air. It is equally as probable now as was the Atlantic Telegraph thirty years ago.

I imagine that Mr. CALVERT's application of acetic acid to cast-iron cannot be as cheap a method of carbonizing (or rather rendering into a form of steel) as the Bessemer process, and hence if carbonization is all that is necessary to prevent the "rotting," then our steamer owners need only to have their propeller screws cast of Bessemer steel, which, whatever may be its cost now, must soon be produced at little more than the cost of cast-iron. The question may be said to resolve itself into one point, whether the change from cast-iron to wrought-iron, from a chrystalline to a fibrous nature, so alters the iron that it simply rusts—does not decay. I have seen both apparently equally rusted or eaten away; while the one showed its fibrous, stringy, tough nature, the other was crumbly and soft.

H. E. COLTON.

A Common Sense Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read the communication of Dr. BOGGS in your paper of this day. I agree with him heartily that a minister of any denomination is under obligation, while he remains such, to obey the laws and canons of that denomination. The question now raised is, *what are* the laws of the Episcopal Church in reference to parish bounds and limits? Though not a member of the Episcopal Church, I have a personal interest in this question as now presented and discussed. I read from the very canon quoted by Dr. BOGGS as follows: "*When parish boundaries are not defined by law or are not otherwise settled*," &c. As a member of the Presbyterian, Protestant Dutch or Methodist Church, I had supposed that my rights and privileges, as belonging to an organized body, were fixed and chartered by the law of the State which gave us incorporation. Our church existence I had supposed was "defined by law" and "otherwise settled," distinguished so far as possible from Episcopal jurisdiction. Do I belong to the parish; am I within the "parochial cure" of Dr. EDWARD B. BOGGS, when I have been for twenty-five years a communicant of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in the City of New-Brunswick? The Doctor is right in claiming that the Episcopal Church may exercise jurisdiction over its own ministers? Can it claim *me*, as belonging to any of its parishes? Does it report me annually as belonging to the constituency of any Episcopal cure? Should any Episcopalion minister preach heresy in an Unitarian Church, proceed against him, I say, for heresy. To say that you must arraign him for preaching in an edifice not belonging to the Episcopal Church, is a notable *petitio principii*. This is the very question in debate; and I assure you the adjustment of that question has no little interest to me as an outsider. Is not the Methodist Church, the Dutch Reformed Church in New-Brunswick, "defined" and "settled by law" as distinct from any Episcopal "cure" or control? or am I to be counted and classified as in any sense, "within the parochial cure" of Rev. Dr. BOGGS, *nolens volens?* Especially

NOLENS.

Explosive Burning Fluids.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Another and another has been added to the long list of murders by lamp explosions.

Why are our chemists so silent about the known adulteration of kerosene oil with benzine, when a short communication from some one of them, given through the Press, explaining the cause of these explosions might have saved many valuable lives.

It is simply a matter of dollars and cents with dealers. A proper lamp oil cannot be extracted from petroleum, on a large scale, even at much less cost than the so-called kerosene is retailed by the quart. To cheapen it, benzine, or naphtha, another product of petroleum, is mixed with it. Now naphtha is expressly declared by the best authority (see Dispensatory of the U. S. A., 12th Ed., pp. 1582) to be unfit for a lamp oil, because of "the danger of explosion from the admixture of its vapor with the atmospheric air," and yet this villianous stuff, under a disguise, reaches nearly every household with the result of blowing up or roasting its inmates by the score. We must charitably plead ignorance in behalf of the bulk of dealers for what would otherwise seem the most fiendish cruelty to their patrons.

If naphtha is sold for burning purposes let it be plainly labeled "explosive," as druggists label their poisons, that it may not be burned in the open kerosene lamps.

To enable consumers to estimate the degree of peril their oil-man has placed them in, the following simple test may be resorted to: Half fill with the oil a strong, wide mouthed bottle, (an ordinary soda-water bottle will do,) cork loosely, and place ten or fifteen minutes in water too hot for the hand. Place a lighted match as the cork is drawn. The force of the "pop" will determine the amount of benzine. Pure kerosene will not explode, but the gas will burn faintly within the air space of the bottle, if it has been heated to near the boiling point.

If a lamp be one-third filled with salt, the flame will not only be much more steady, but without smell, while the reduced air-space will lessen the liability to explosion as a well filled lamp will never explode.

CAUTION.

WILLIAMSBURGH, Dec. 31, 1867.

Pensions for the Soldiers of 1812.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you be kind enough to allow me to to ask a few questions. How is it that our Congress is so dilatory in passing a pension bill for the few remaining veterans of the war of 1812? When we volunteered to face the enemy on the frontier, and do battle at Chatauque, Lacole, Black Rock, Niagara, Lundy's Lane, Plattsburgh, New-Orleans, Lakes Erie and Champlain, and all the other battles so bravely fought during the war, was it not to perpetuate the dignity of this country, which is so happily prosperous that it can afford to pay $5,000 per annum besides large profits on mileage, &c., to our lawmakers, is it not by our hard-fought battles and our votes that these honorables are so well fed and enjoy the luxuries of high life, while many of us are dying in poverty? Surely we can but expect that attention will be given our case immediately, as the last man must soon pass away. Come out, oh Congress, and vote at least three years, besides the monthly, to help those poor, trembling, dying old men (to whom you owe so much) to a little cash to help pay debts and clothe and make them comfortable for the rest of their days. What is $8 a month these hard times? Why, it would not support a shoe-black. I say for the honor of the country, humanity and justice to the fragments of the passing generation, pass a three years' bill at once and thereby make those men comfortable whose right it is, and make yourselves happy in the discharge of your duty.

Your obedient servant,

A VETERAN.

Meats for Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was pleased to see by your paper of Sunday, under the head of "Poor Meats," that you are disposed occasionally to enlighten the New-York public on the subject of the quality of the food that is daily being dispensed to them; particularly the different kinds of meats and poultry; and as you ask, "What has become of the project which was initiated last Summer of bringing dressed meats in retrigerating cars?" I take the liberty of answering. The experiment, so far as regards the feasibility in bringing meats from the far West in the hottest weather, was a perfect success; but it was deemed advisable to obtain the necessary capital to prosecute the business before any further move was made in furnishing supplies. This has been rather a slow operation. The humanitarian has been applied to, and although (to his credit be it said) he feels honored by a membership in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and although he must know, from the indefatigable exertions of the worthy President of that Society, that there is more cruelty to animals in one live-stock train of cars, (and many arrive here daily,) than in this entire City, he is indifferent to the facts, because forsooth they do not come under his personal observation. So too with the sanitarian, He will expert himself to drive the slaughter-houses from the populous parts of the City, but will not lend his aid to furnish the populace with pure and wholesome meats. And so with the consumer. He is content to masticate his tough and unwholesome beef, the blood from which it is said will kill hogs without stopping to ascertain what has impaired his digestion. And the capitalist, although satisfied by the most scrutenizing examination that he must make at least fifty per cent. per annum on his investment, has been "stuck" by so many of the innumerable and worthless projects offered to the public that he has become cautious of his investments.

So it is, that this most valuable undertaking, whether considered in a humane or sanitary point of view, or as a profitable investment, has been delayed. But thanks to the untiring efforts of a few, the undertaking is now past the possibility of failure, and the Company will soon be prepared to offer to the public, in contradistinction to what your correspondent complains of, fat, tender, pure and wholesome supplies. Your Correspondent will therefore see that it is not necessary to apply to the Board of Health for relief, if he will but lend a helping hand to this laudable and yet profitable undertaking.

CONSISTENCY.

An Underground Railway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to your expressed "hope that somebody is preparing to do something this Winter at Albany to facilitate locomotion in this City," I beg to say that this Company—embracing the originators and promoters of an underground railway—intend again applying for the necessary legislation to enable them to construct the work they have labored so many years to popularize, and which was indorsed by one Legislature, and unanimously recommended by a Special Commission of the last Senate as the best means for meeting the public necessities. This Company is a reorganization, under the general laws of the State, of the original Metropolitan Company, which expired by the two years' limitation, and whose bill was rejected by the Governor on technical grounds. Being a corporation under those laws, it is open to the public to join the present associates on equal terms, and all who desire to aid them in securing this great public work are invited to do so.

I inclose you a copy of our memorial to the Legislature. Very respectfully yours,

A. P. ROBINSON,
Chief Engineer and Secretary *pro tem.*

Boston Board of Trade—Address of the New President.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Board of Trade of Boston was held on Wednesday, and the election of officers took place. CHARLES G. NAZRO was elected President, and addressed the Board at some length upon the business events of the past year and the prospects of the future. In speaking of the question of the redemption of the United States bonds, he said he hoped the nation would recoil from everything and anything that savored of repudiation. He thought the Board ought to give a decided opinion in regard to the national banking system, and of the three modes of banking—by private bankers, banking institutions under the State and National Banks—the speaker favored the latter. He deemed it highly important that a speedy return to specie payments be effected, and in order to do so the funding of the floating debt of the nation should begin at once. The tax question he regarded as one of the most difficult which Congressmen and the people have to deal with. It should not be trifled with and no private, partisan or sectional motives should influence us in dealing with the question or legislating upon it. After alluding to the projected and established means of communication between Boston and the West, he said:

"But while these various projects are being carried forward with so much energy, by which the products of the West are to be brought to our market, it is of equally great importance that a means be found of carrying these productions to the foreign market. In consequence of the destruction of so many of our merchant vessels during the rebellion, and the high price of materials which has checked the building of new ones, and also the loss by natural causes, and the high prices of articles of export, our shipping interests have greatly suffered. It is, however, to be hoped that a different state of things will soon be witnessed. The American Steamship Company has completed two splendid ships, the *Ontario* and the *Erie*, both of which are pronounced by competent judges to be superior vessels. The former has made two successful trips to Liverpool, and proved herself eminently fitted for the work, and we hope to see the enterprise entirely successful. This, the only American line of steamers to England, is an honor to Boston; and it behooves those who are actively interested in the business of the city, as well as capitalists whose interests are promoted by everything that increases its growth and prosperity, to furnish the required amount to put the line into full operation. It would seem that the railroads, whose interests are so closely identified with the success of this line, might find it for their pecuniary benefit to assist in putting it upon a permanent footing; and by thus looking at the future, build up a very large business for themselves. To see the flag which we all reverence floating from the peak of these noble vessels in token of ownership, and not from the foremast as an act of courtesy by a foreign nation, kindles within our breasts sentiments of national honor; and we can but look to the time when that sight shall be the rule and not the exception. There appears to be an unexplained discrepancy, which may be more seeming than real, developed by a recent correspondence with Mr. CUNARD, of the line of steamers bearing his name (and which I regret has been in whole or in part withdrawn from our city,) that notwithstanding complaint is made of want of shipping capacity from Boston, those steamers have been taking freight very low. I cannot enter into the merits of this paradox, but as I said before, the two things must go together—facilities for bringing products to our shores, and provision for transatlantic transportation after their arrival. It is to be lamented, wherever the fault may lie, if fault there be, that this line, after twenty-seven years of successful business with our port, should now be withdrawn. It will be remembered that when the experiment of starting this enterprise was first proposed Boston alone granted the ample facilities which were refused elsewhere, and I had hoped that although, after it had been proved a success, New-York obtained a part of the business, the proprietors of those vessels would have found it for their interest to have continued with us, their earliest and at that time only friends. But it teaches us two lessons; one, that we must cherish a liberal policy toward those who seek intercouse with us from abroad, and the other that we ought to learn to depend upon our own resources and our own vessels. How can foreigners support their lines to this country while Americans fail? Is it because they receive aid from their governments? And cannot our Government afford to be equally liberal? There surely must be something wrong; have we not wisdom sufficient to find out what it is?"

The Shooting of Judge Busteed—Card from Mrs. Martin.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Advertiser* publishes a card to the public from the wife of United States District-Attorney MARTIN, in which she says:

In behalf of my husband, LUCIAN V. B. MARTIN, I appeal to the public against the violence and injustice of the newspapers of Mobile. Their intemperate and erroneous comments on the affair between him and Judge BUSTEED, republished and circulated throughout the country, have excited against him an unjust clamor and prejudice, and tend to deprive him of a fair and impartial trial. If there should be any indelicacy in a woman appearing in a card in the newspapers, a generous public will forgive it, under the circumstances, to a wife and mother.

Mr. MARTIN has not, for many years, taken any active part in politics. He never has belonged to any secret political society, and it is altogether untrue that political considerations had any influence in bringing about the rencontre between him and Judge BUSTEED. The matter was entirely personal. It had no connection with politics, and involved no one, either before or after, except himself and Judge BUSTEED. When Mr. MARTIN was appointed District-Attorney that office was occupied temporarily by a friend of Judge BUSTEED, whose permanent appointment Judge BUSTEED was then arguing at Washington City. Mr. MARTIN's appointment over Judge BUSTEED's favorite seemed to be treated by him as an act of contumacy toward him on the part of Mr. MARTIN, and good cause of personal and official hostility. He did not wait to see or know Mr. MARTIN before commencing war upon him, and from that time has pursued him with unceasing insult and remorseless, unabating malignity. His evident purpose was to drive him in disgrace from an office, the control of which it was his interest, and he was resolved to have. To those who have been habitual spectators of the proceedings of the Federal Courts, I appeal as witnesses to the truth of my assertions. Thus assailed, and insulted and defamed from behind the shield and safeguard of judicial position by his ungenerous enemy and persecutor, my husband was at last goaded to desperation, and gave Judge BUSTEED notice to prepare to meet him on the street, where he would hold him to a personal accountability. He had no means of vindicating his self respect but by seeking such redress The sad sequel is known.

I will not seek to defend my husband by a recital of facts. These will undergo judicial investigation, and to that we are willing to submit. * * * All I now ask is that the public will not take the case of my husband as misrepresented by a press inflamed by passion, uninformed by facts, and seeking to produce political effects and accomplish party ends at the expense of truth and justice—at the expense of my husband's character and life.

Mrs. L. V. B. MARTIN.

Body-Snatching in St. Louis—Extensive Operations of City Employes.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Jan. 6.

Several days ago the relatives of a man who had died in the city and was buried in Potters' Field, wishing to remove the remains to a more honored resting-place, had the coffin dug up and opened, and lo! there was nothing in it but a stick of wood and some lumps of coal. The body had been sold to the doctors, and the wood and coal buried in its place. More recently, a barrel marked "cider," which had been shipped from this city to Ann Harbor, Mich., was accidentally broken open at Chicago, and found to contain a human body. This also had been made an article of commerce by the resurrectionist.

It has been ascertained that for a long time our own medical colleges, and several others abroad, have been regularly supplied with human bodies for dissection by persons in the employ of the city and one or two connected with one of our medical institutions. The paupers who die and are buried at the expense of the city have furnished these subjects, and the resurrectionists have carried on a lucrative traffic by shipping the bodies to colleges in small towns where subjects are hard to procure.

Up to about the 1st of December all paupers were buried at Quarantine. But the Iron Mountain Railroad Company having demanded some $500 a month for transporting the bodies to that station, a contract was made with Mr. SMITHERS to bury the bodies in Wesleyan Cemetery. This contract expired on the first of this month, and now a Mr. DOEPKE has the job; he receives $8 a corpse, he furnishing the coffin. Previous to the contract with DOPKE, a German, whose name we never knew, was employed by the Board of Health to drive a two-horse ambulance, in which the sick were conveyed from the Health Office to the hospital, and the dead were carried from the houses in the city and from the hospital to the dead car on the Iron Mountain road, at the foot of Victor-street. The driver, it seems, had entered into copartnership with a man employed at the Humbolt Medical College to furnish subjects to the medical colleges here, and also at Ann Arbor and other places. How many bodies this enterprising firm disposed of we have no means of knowing. Owing to the heavy traffic carried on by the resurrectionists, the Board of Health have refused to grant permits for disinterment of bodies buried at Quarantine. The relatives of persons supposed to be buried there would feel disappointed at finding a chunk of wood in the grave instead of the dear remains of the departed, and it is better that they should remain in ignorance of the true state of facts.

Political Affairs in Alabama—Republican Address.

The Alabama State Republican Executive Committee has issued the following address:

ROOMS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2, 1868.

It is thought best at this crisis to say a few words of good cheer to the auxiliary Committees throughout the State and to the friends of the good cause of equal rights:

1. The lately ordered change of Military Commanders ought not to dishearten. Already the party of loyalty and justice has become a power, capable, under wise counsels, of independently accomplishing the just results of the great war that is now ended. And there is no reason to believe that those who are to come are coming to attempt to hinder these results.

2. Some features of the Constitution that have been adopted have provoked severe and general criticism. It is just and proper to remark that enough is now known of the purposes of Congress to assure us that while the State will expect to be admitted promptly, those features will be subjected to complete revision. And it is better far to be admitted now, and with this understanding, than, after being tossed about so long, to go to sea again, not knowing where we land.

3. Enough is also known of the disposition of Congress and of the Republican Party in this State, to warrant the statement that the existence of political disabilities in any case, need no fetter the party in the choice of a candidate for any office, but that the fact of a Republican nomination will be sufficient evidence of favoring reconstruction, to be relied on for the prompt removal of all disabilities.

4. Let it be understood that *we shall ratify*. "Conservatives" (?) may rave and timid men recant; true men enough remain. From all parts of the State the indications are that we can poll a larger vote than at the last election. What we have to secure this is to work! work!! work!!! Let every man consider what he has depending on the early restoration of the State, and let this be the measure of his interest in the cause.

B. W. NORRIS, Chairman.

Mr. Pendleton's Speech in the Ohio Convention.

After the Ohio Democratic State Convention had adopted the resolutions declaring Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON their unanimous choice for next President of the United States, a committee was appointed to invite him to visit the hall. This was done, and Mr. PENDLETON addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Language fails me to express the emotions of my heart at this moment. I thank you for the compliment that you have done me. I thank you for the approval of my convictions, and character, and conduct. But, gentlemen, I thank you still more because this compliment comes from the tried, the true and triumphant Democracy of my native State. The Democracy which, by its patient faith, its devoted courage, its heroic effort, its unswerving fidelity to sound principle, has achieved within the last year an unparalleled success, and in the short space of five years brought us from a minority of a hundred thousand to a majority in the State. The issues that were presented last year were well worthy the struggle. They were to maintain the supremacy of our white race; they were to prevent the Africanization of ten States in the Union, and the hybridization of our own State of Ohio. They were to raise from the shoulders of a long suffering and over-taxed and oppressed people the burdens that were about to be put upon them, and to give vent to the energies and life which are about to lead them into a new career of prosperity and progress. And those same issues are to be settled in the coming contest, not only in our State, but in the Union; and if the people of Ohio shall do their duty in the future, as I know they will, as they have done in the past, whosoever shall be selected by the people of the United States as their standard-bearer, will have the pleasure and honor of placing it in victory upon the seats of national power.

Missionary Review of the Past Year.

From the Boston Traveller, Jan. 8.

At the monthly concert, on Sunday evening, in Park-street Church, the Secretaries of the American Board gave a brief missionary review of the year 1867. The following were some of the facts noted:

"The additions to the native churches under the care of the Board during the year had been more than for any previous six years. These churches had developed also an unusual disposition to support their own pastors, and thus finish the missionary work among them. Of the eighty-four native pastors heretofore supported by the Board, one half were now sustained entirely by the native Christians: and these churches hereafter would require only the supervisory care of the Board. There were thirty such churches in the Sandwich Islands alone. The Board had been able to send out more missionaries during the past year than for many previous years. Thirty had already gone, and thirteen were now ready to go. Greater interest had also been awakened during the year than was ever before manifested in the elevation and christianization of the pagan and heathen women.

If the present year was compared with 1856, the progress of the missionary work would be still more apparent. In 1856 the Board were sustaining 30 missionary stations and 79 out stations, in different sections of the unevangelized world. In 1867 it had 67 stations and 482 out stations. In the same time the native pastors had increased from 18 to 84, one-half of whom were over independent, self-supporting churches, who during the past year had contributed to Christian objects $40,000. The native churches in Western Asia had increased their contributions in the course of ten years from $501 to $12,000; and in the meantime the number of these churches had increased from 34 to 67, the church members from 1,129 to 3,248, and the native pastors from 5 to 34. The progress of Christianity in Madagascar, notwithstanding the terrible persecutions to which the converts had been subjected for many years, was truly astonishing. There were now eight Christian churches in the capital of the island, with an average membership of 200, and an attendance of 12,400 persons on public worship.

The English expedition to Abyssinia was spoken of, as in some sense a great missionary movement, cutting across the line of the slave-trade, as it did and being accompanied by a missionary, as an interpreter, and by two colporteurs, as distributors of Bibles and religious books and tracts. Allusion was also made to the state of the Sandwich Islands, the contradictory reports of the moral condition of the island, furnished by different visitors, and the difficulties which Christianity had now to encounter there. The chief difficulty arose from the character and policy of the reigning King. He early announced, that moral character should not enter into the question of appointments to office; and on this policy he had acted; thus giving the strongest encouragement to all immoralities. To reconcile the contradictory accounts of the moral condition of the islands, it should always be kept in mind, that one-third of the population, at least, was under court and unevangelical influence, over which neither the missionaries nor their churches had any control or influence. It was among these 20,000 people that the vices and immoralities and irregularities which were reported by visitors, were chiefly to be found."

The Homicide at Buckfield, Me.

A correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* gives a report of the investigation by the Coroner into the recent shooting at Buckfield, Me., of an old man named MICHAEL BRIDGHAM, by his nephew. The correspondent says:

"The examination consumed two whole days, and twenty witnesses were examined. The investigation was very thorough. The inquest examined not only every person who had any direct knowledge of the affair, but undertook to search out the origin of certain street rumors that were prevalent as usual in such matters, and it is understood that the jury, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict, that the shooting of MICHAEL BRIDGHAM was a 'mischance.' THOMAS S. BRIDGHAM, the young man who was connected with the sad affair, appeared voluntarily and testified in substance: That on the Saturday night in question, when he went from his business to his house his wife MARTHA made complaint that 'MICHAEL had been troublesome during the day,' and that he undertook to talk with him about the matter: that MICHAEL suddenly grew angry, seized a chair and commenced a violent assault upon him; that he got hit several times, only saving his head from the blows by warding them off on his arms and hands; that he warned him to desist, (and understanding that he was afraid of firearms,) told him that he had a pistol and should get it if he did not let him alone: that MICHAEL continued the assault till he finally backed back to the bedroom door, in which room his pistol was kept, got his pistol and showed it to MICHAEL, telling him if he did not put down the chair and keep still he might get hurt; that only enraged him (MICHAEL) the more, and he struck him a violent blow on the right arm, knocking the pistol out of his hands on to the floor, and drew back to strike again, and at the same time he (THOMAS) recovered the pistol; as he was in the act of so doing, the light in the room, from cause to him unknown, was extinguished; MICHAEL in the darkness struck him a blow which was received on his right hand or wrist, and the pistol at the same time was discharged—either from the effect of the blow or in the excitement of the moment was discharged by him. He had no recollections of cocking the pistol, and says positively he had no intention of shooting MICHAEL, and got the pistol to frighten him to submission. The pistol used was one of the Smith & Wesson patterns—which has a six-barrel chamber, loading with percussion cartridges, and with the hammer resting on the head of a cartridge a very small blow would dislodge it.

MARTHA H. BRIDGHAM, wife of THOMAS S., testified that she and her two small children were present in the room during most of the assault, and corroborates her husband's testimony in general."

Golden Wedding in West Springfield.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 9.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. ISAAC LUDINGTON, octogenarians, in West Springfield, was celebrated last evening, at their residence on Main-street, by a company of seventy, two of whom were companions of their early days. The venerable couple were both natives of West Springfield, in that portion of the town now known as Holyoke. They were married by Elder REED, a favorite minister among the people in those days. Their wedding tour was made three weeks after marriage, or with the first sleighing of that season, when, in company with three other families, they migrated to their then wilderness home in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. The distance, 150 miles, was performed in nine days, with one horse and a pung for the ladies, and several yoke of oxen and sleds for the men and household goods. Their first residence was a log house, windowless and full of cracks. Here they "farmed it" thirty-three years, and by industry and frugality acquired a competence. They returned to West Springfield fifteen years ago to pass the remnant of life with their two children.

Among the presents of last evening was a gold-headed cane, presented in a happy speech by Rev. N. Fellows of this city, and a costly tobacco-box by the children of Dr. JACOBS, in the name of their grandfather, the late ABIJAH OWEN, with whom Mr. LUDINGTON was intimate in boyhood.

The Velocity of Musket Balls.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Jan. 9.

Some highly-interesting experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the velocity of musket and cannon balls are being conducted at the water-shops in this city by Capt. STOCKTON and Lieut. MACLAY, of the Ordnance Corps. Two newly-invented machines are used in these experiments, the "electro-ballistic pendulum," which is the invention of Col. BENTON, the Commandant at the armory, and "Schultz's chronoscope," a machine invented and constructed in Europe. The former is much the simpler of the two, and doubtless these experiments will prove it to be more reliable. Targets are placed at measured distances apart and connected by electric wires with the machines. In passing from one target to another the ball ruptures the electric current, and so records its velocity. It is ascertained by these experiments that the ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield musket, with the regulation quantity of powder, passes over 100 feet directly from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second.

The Season in California.

From the San Francisco Alta California, Dec. 17.

Private correspondence, received from various localities in the interior of the State, shows that the season, so far, has been unusually favorable to farmers. Enough rain has fallen to thoroughly penetrate the ground, and the rains have been succeeded by a period of warm and sunny weather favorable to plowing and to the growing grass. One correspondent informs us that Butte County is several weeks ahead of the usual condition of Winter work; and a correspondent in Santa Clara County says that the present season has been thus far the most favorable for agriculture of any known since the country was settled by white people. If no spells of severe cold weather intervene before March and April, we may expect the coming harvest to be abundant and good. More rains must be expected, and the miners will not be sorry to have more; but the condition of farming lands generally will not be injured, unless an over amount of water falls. The indications now are that the area of land under cultivation will be nearly doubled in the State during the coming season.

Rain-storm at Inagua—Extensive Destruction of Salt.

We have advices from Turk's Island, *via* Jamaica, to Dec. 14.

The Turk's Island *Royal Standard* has news by the schooner *President*, from Inagua, stating that since the heavy rain which destroyed upward of 150,000 bushels of salt at that island on the 30th October last, a second fall of rain had occurred there, which had been most disastrous in its effects, carrying away all the salt lying about the pond—one individual alone having lost 300,000 bushels, and leaving only a comparatively small quantity upon the island. It is said the pond had from five to six feet of rain water in it, which circumstance must make it late in the next season, before salt making can take place. Five vessels were at Inagua when the packet left waiting for salt, and the probability was that they would take all the rains had left. Holders of the article were asking, and readily obtaining thirteen cents.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The new Governor of Maryland, Hon. ODEN BOWIE, is the tenth Governor elected by the vote of the people of Maryland, Gov. GRASON being first elected by the people in 1838, and his successors were Govs. THOMAS of Frederick, PRATT, THOMAS of Talbot, LOWE, LIGON, HICKS, BRADFORD and SWANN. There were also twenty-six Governors of Maryland under the royal and proprietary government commencing in 1637, and twenty-eight Governors elected by the State Legislatures, commencing in 1777. Gov. ROBERT BOWIE, of Prince George's County, and the great-grandfather of the Governor elect, was twice chosen Governor by the Legislature, once in 1803 and again in 1811.

A few days since a gentleman entered the office in Boston of the Grand Treasurer of Grand Lodge of Masons, and inquired if the records and account books of the Grand Lodge in 1843 were accessible. He was informed that they were destroyed at the burning of the Winthrop House. He then stated that twenty-five years ago he leased a room in the Masonic Temple, and was obliged to leave without settling for the same, owing to adverse circumstances, but he was now prepared to pay the same. As he remembered the amount, he paid the principal and twenty-five years' interest, and received a receipt. It is seldom that a debt which has been outlawed three times, and the record of which is destroyed, is paid in this manner.

The late Judge WESTON bequeathed all his real and personal estate to his executors, WILLIAM MCFARLANE and RICHARD H. ROSA, in trust, to convert the same into money within a reasonable time, and pay over the proceeds to the Society for the relief of orphan and destitute children in the City of Albany. The property consists principally of real estate, lying near the village of Broad Albin, in Fulton County, where he has of late years resided.

The late WILLIAM FERRY, of Michigan, made the following public bequests: $12,000 to found a Ferry University Ministry Fund, the income from which must be used to support ministers in places in Michigan destitute of gospel; to Lake Forrest University, Ill., $20,000; toward the erection of a female seminary at Lake Forrest, and to the American Tract Society, of Boston, each, $15,000; to the American Board and American Bible Society each, $30,000; to the Presbyterian Publication Society, $15,000

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 12, 1868.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

On New-Year's Day King WILLIAM, of Prussia, sent the Emperor a cordial autograph note, which was answered in the same conciliatory spirit.

The bill for the reorganization of the French army is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif. The article obliging every Frenchman to serve in the National Guard has been adopted.

The Government has ceased prosecuting most of the Paris journals whose proprietors had been indicted for divers offences.

A man has been arrested in the County of Cork, Ireland, who is supposed to be the celebrated Fenian, Col. MICHAEL DOHENY. The man LENNON who was arrested in Dublin, is charged with killing a policeman in that city in October last.

The Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company are endeavoring to purchase all the rights and interests of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

CONGRESS.

Several petitions were presented to the Senate yesterday and referred to committees. Among them was one from Mrs. JOHN C. FREMONT, praying that certain property in San Francisco, belonging to her, which the Government had taken possession of, might be restored to her. Mr. SUMNER introduced a resolution declaring that the Constitutional Amendment, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress, is valid as a part of the Constitution, it having been ratified by three-fourths of the States; referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The bill relative to corporations in the District of Columbia was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, when the Senate went into Executive Session and soon afterward adjourned.

The House, having designated yesterday as debating day, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for general debate on the President's annual Message. Mr. BALDWIN took the floor, and proceeded to reply to the speech which Mr. BROOKS made last week, and to combat the arguments of Mr. BROOKS as to the natural inferiority of the African race. Mr. BARNES made a lengthy address upon the question of national finances, in opposition to the bill recently introduced by Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont. He concluded by giving notice of a resolution instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of fixing the currency at its present nominal amount for a period of years; also as to changing the franchises of the National Banks so as to furnish the bill-holders ample security when the resumption of specie payments shall occur. Mr. WARD argued against the legal position assumed by the minority report of the Judiciary Committee relative to impeachment. The Committee was also addressed by Mr. KERR relative to the rights of American citizens. At the conclusion of his remarks the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Denver *Tribune* reports that latest arrivals from Trinidad say that Mexicans, numbering four hundred, surrounded fifty Americans, who were strongly barricaded, but were suffering from want of water. Nine Mexicans had been killed and many wounded during the siege. The Americans also had several wounded. The commander of Fort Reynolds was applied to, but could furnish no troops until he heard from the commanding officer at Santa Fe. The Americans finally surrendered, being starved out.

A report was circulated in Atlanta, Ga., yesterday, to the effect that Gen. MEADE had removed Gov. JENKINS, of that State, and appointed as his successor Gen. WM. M. DUNN, Assistant Judge Advocate-General. The report needs confirmation.

Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, commanding the District of Texas, publishes a card denying the statement that under his orders refugees from Mexico had been arrested at Brownsville, and returned to the Mexican Government.

The Republican Convention for the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio on Thursday nominated Gen. JOHN BEATTY for Congress on the second ballot, he receiving seventy-two votes against thirty-three for all others.

The National Democratic Committee of the State of Kentucky assembled at Louisville on the 8th inst. The proceedings were of an entirely harmonious character. An address and resolutions were adopted.

The employes in the factories at Lawrence, Mass., have been notified that their wages will be reduced fifteen per cent. after the 15th inst.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday adopted resolutions in regard to the death of Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. The County Budget for the present year was received. The amount required to be raised by taxation for county purposes is $11,592,244 59, of which $5,564,426 85 is for State taxation.

Yesterday the several Assessors of the Metropolitan District met Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, by appointment, at the general office in Cedar-street, for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject of collecting the tax.

An extensive fire took place yesterday morning in the building at the corner of Myrtle and Fulton avenues, Brooklyn. The damage is estimated at $12,000.

The number of deaths in this City during the week ending Saturday, 11th inst., was 427, an increase of 17 over the figures of the previous week.

Extravagant Expenditures in the Public Schools.

The letter of the Citizens' Association to the Board of Education, calling attention to the enormous increase in the cost of our Public School-system during the past six years, and pointing out serious discrepancies in the estimate upon which the Board bases its financial needs, is a document which the public ought not willingly to see consigned to oblivion. If the statement of alleged facts contained therein is anywhere near the truth—and its accuracy can scarcely be questioned—it is high time that the lavish expenditures to which attention is invited should be inquired into.

In 1862 the expense of sustaining the schools was $1,413,068 57, and last year $2,939,348; while the average attendance in 1862 was 74,000, and last year only 90,000. This disproportion between the heavy increase of expenditures through successive years, and the augmented number of pupils for whose education the outlay is incurred, is certainly extraordinary. It cannot be explained satisfactorily, even after making liberal allowances for the enhanced cost of books, furniture, repairs, the expense of additional school accommodation, and the demands for higher salaries on the part of teachers, all of which have been a necessity of the past few years. The cause of the excessive outlay cannot properly be found here.

A clue, however, is furnished in this letter of the Citizens' Association to the real reason of the extravagance. It is that the Board of Education has, like several other branches of the City Government, a large number of hangers-on, to whom jobs are given at the expense of the tax-payers. An instance is cited where a small piece of carpenter's work was charged as having occupied thirty-five days and a quarter, when, in the opinion of experts, the work might easily have been completed in half the time.

The Board owes it to itself that these imputations upon the proper administration of its affairs should be explained. Heretofore it has stood high in the confidence of the community, and considerable public opposition was manifested when, last year, a project was mooted in the Legislature to abolish it, and place its affairs under control of a commission appointed by the Governor of the State. But a stronger public sentiment will be evoked in favor of such a measure, unless the Board promptly shows that it has not abused the great interests confided to its hands and evinces a proper disposition to economically prosecute its business in the future.

Dr. Bayne's Prescription.

The colored delegate from Norfolk to the Virginia Convention, "Doctor" BAYNE, was good enough to "regret," during the debate in that body on the Bill of Rights, "that New-York also had not seceded, as she, in that case, could now be properly reconstructed:" and he furthermore gave the opinion, gratis, that "the wishy-washy Border States, and many of the Northern ones, need reconstruction."

One might modestly suggest to this worthy "physician" to "heal himself:" and that if he will take care of Norfolk, we will try to worry along a while with New-York. But, beyond the honor of the thing, the Doctor's remark is a pretty good illustration of how, to judge from recent experience, the very idea of reconstruction has drifted far away from its original and proper sense during the last two years, South and North alike. With the Radicals of both sections "reconstruct" seems to have come to be a mere synonym for "Republicanize," or rather "Radicalize," in the party sense of this word. When men of Dr. BAYNE's stamp meet in convention, the current idea in their minds is evidently not how best to restore to the State they legislate for its full measure of rights, duties and privileges as befits a State of the Union, but to "restore" it under such conditions as will infallibly make it vote the Republican ticket in all time to come. Hence, while certain "wishy-washy" Northern and Border States are in the exercise of all these rights, privileges and duties of States of the Union, they yet appear to the doctors of the Radical school, colored and others, to be mortally sick, and to "need reconstruction."

If this be really what many of the convention delegates are driving at—if their chief aim be to impede any reconstruction which would carry with it freedom of opinion and of political action—no wonder they find their hands full. Purely and simply stated, the work of reconstruction, however embarrassing legally, should, so far as a convention is concerned, offer very few *practical* questions difficult to manage. However, if the Dr. Baynes of the South are under the impression that Connecticut, for example, is, as she always has been, a loyal State, but, in virtue of recent elections, is "not reconstructed,"—and that it is in this sense of the term that they are assembled to reconstruct their own States,—we are not surprised at their troubles.

The discovery that New-York "needs reconstruction" was not original with the colored delegate from Norfolk. More distinguished doctors of the same school of treatment made it; and even the drug he prescribes for the sick man was not concocted in his pharmacy but in theirs. Certain Congressmen are responsible, we surmise, for the perversion of ideas in the heads of some uninstructed delegates at the South, as to what they have been elected to the Conventions for—as to what reconstruction means. Indeed, we are not sure but that certain political quacks, who were bent on trying their nostrums on the body politic, *would*, if suffered to go on, have actually forced them down the throat of New-York, as Dr. BAYNE proposes to do now. But the suddenly supposed "sick man" gave such unmistakable signs of vitality and vigor as to put away the black draught, advance on the would-be physicians, and bray them with their own pestles in their own mortars. Since then we have heard less from that quarter of "reconstructing" New-York and the States at the North and on the border.

The Military Power and the Civil Law—Gen. Hancock.

Some of our journals have a bad habit of falling foul of one or another of the distinguished soldiers of the late war, whenever he happens to display a difference of opinion from them in political matters. It is their habit at such times to decry the military services of the unfortunate officer whom they would proscribe; and if they do not always pronounce him a coward and traitor, they come as near to it as they dare, and say such things about him as are pretty sure to lead their less discriminating readers to that conclusion.

Gen. HANCOCK is at present suffering in this way from one side, as Gen. POPE had previously suffered in the same way from another side. The *Tribune* has made remarks and published articles about HANCOCK of such a disgraceful character that one wonders how any journalist who knows anything about the services of this distinguished soldier during the war, could have the impudence to give them utterance. The only ground for these attacks is that Gen. HANCOCK has been able so to manage the the affairs of his difficult department as to restore the supremacy of the civil law. He has thought fit practically to subordinate a part of the arbitrary authority which he is permitted to exercise under the law of his appointment; and, though he has done so not only without detriment to the interests of the country, but with advantage to the interests of that portion of the American people under this command, his conduct is treated as not merely guilty in itself, but as though it effaced all the merits for which he had previously been allowed credit by the universal sentiment of loyal people.

Now, we do not at this moment propose to defend the orders issued by Gen. HANCOCK since he assumed command at New-Orleans. Whether it is advisable for the military power to exercise supreme and direct control over all the State, municipal and local affairs of the rebellious districts, and to regulate the administration of justice in all civil and personal cases that may arise, we shall not here discuss. But we cannot see that if Gen. HANCOCK came to the conclusion that it was *not* advisable, after taking the trouble of examining the working of affairs and the particular duty which the military authority was expected to perform, he ought therefore to be assailed in the way he has been, or with such weapons as have been brought to bear upon him. In looking over the history of nations, we are not often able to charge soldiers possessed of absolute power, with any particular backwardness in exercising it. We rather find them, as a rule, ready to stretch their authority to the utmost and to magnify the sword as a means of government. Hardly anywhere out of America do we ever witness such a phenomena as a soldier voluntarily giving up powers which he has been able to get hold of; and it is to the Republican idea which has been so deeply impressed upon the American character, and which had such a noble illustration in our first President, that we trace the fact of its existence here, and owe our safety from military pretension in the future. The theory of our government is wholly opposed to the exercise of civil power by the military arm; and though, with the exceptional state of things that has existed in the South, there may have been a necessity for a temporary supremacy of the army, yet everybody must admit that the sooner this can be permitted to cease the better; and that every step toward its cessation is a step in the direction of the constitutional law, which is the measure and guarantee of our political security. We do not see that Gen. HANCOCK has given any countenence to treason or traitors by permitting the regulation of local affairs and the administration of ordinary justice to be carried on by the civil authority. The ordinary courts can manage such matters far better than he or his subordinate officers could manage them; while, in any event, they must very soon manage them if republican government is to continue throughout this country.

Assuredly, we cannot see why his deference to civil authority should lead to assaults upon his military record and patriotic services. These shine immortal on the page of American history; and any attempt to tarnish then is treason to the Union which they helped to save.

The Gold Discoveries in Siberia.

The late Cable dispatch regarding the discovery of "rich and extensive gold deposits in the Amoor," and its report of people "flocking to the gold regions by thousands," with "bloody conflicts" for prior possession—carrying one back in memory twenty years to the California fever of 1848—is likely to rest on a solid basis of fact.

Siberia has long been considered by geologists and metallurgists as a country whose physical structure showed it to be eminently auriferous. A score of years ago, when America was frenzied over the California diggings, the gulches of Siberia, and especially the gold-bearing flanks of the Ural and Altai Mountains, had already fixed the attention of European geographers and men of science. The excitement which culminated in California really commenced, perhaps, on the opposite shore of the Pacific, where, indeed, precisely the same indications of a gold-bearing soil exist. HUMBOLDT, HELMERSON, ERMAN, HOFMANN and others, personally examined with skill and care the huge auriferous mountain-masses of Asiatic Russia, and pointed out that while Russia in Europe was comparatively destitute of metals, Russia in Asia was overflowing with them all—iron, copper, silver and gold most abundantly.

We are inclined, therefore, to believe that the alleged discovery on the banks of the Amoor is not a mere *canard*, and that it will grow in importance. Twenty-three years ago HELMERSON published in St. Petersburgh his "General Map of the Gold Works in Siberia," and the same year MURCHISON, KEYSERLING, DE VERNEUIL and others investigated and threw light upon the same region. Their opinions are uniform regarding the richness of Siberia in auriferous deposits. ERMAN, who described nearly fourscore places on the earth where gold can be found, showed that exactly the same geological formation existed in Siberia (and even in Kamschatka) as in California, and that gold must one day be exhumed in great abundance on both shores of the Pacific. The placers of the Sierra Nevada have since been recognized by other travelers to be substantially the same as the broken mountain regions, seamed with ravines where gold-bearing quartz is lodged, on the Asiatic shores; and the same is true of the coarse quartzose of the *débris* of the Chilian Cordilleras.

The real importance of these resemblances consists in their bearing upon the question whether the gold of the Amoor River is a mere surface deposit or not. The whole history of gold-hunting, the world over, from the days of the gold mines of the Romans to our own, shows that in nine cases out of ten the surface indications are exceedingly deceptive. In the majority of cases, the gold has been, by volcanic action, and the washing of the waters which once overwhelmed the neighborhood, thrown into the loose gravelly soil which comes first to hand—as if designed to be made so palpable to man that he could not miss it. When this gold has been removed, and the "digging" and hard mining begin, disappointment is likely to begin also. There is hardly a nation on the earth that has not found gold within its borders; but usually it has been readily exhausted, as in so many countries of Europe.

The Amoor gold, however, is likely to be abundant. The Chinese, lower down on the Pacific coast, have been getting gold for years, but with little energy. We shall probably hear glowing accounts from the new gold-bearing districts. All such countries are enthusiastic. The Colorado people believe they stand on a globe of solid gold, coming nearest to the surface in their own favored State; and if you only "take off the crust," (as one might remove that of a Christmas pie, to get at the plums and meats within,) you will excavate gold by the cart-load.

The commercial situation of the new districts, so far as accessibility and ease of transportation for the precious metals go, is extremely favorable. The difficulty, hitherto, in utilizing the gold of Siberia has been its distance from political and mercantile centres and the consequent difficulty of bringing labor and machinery to bear upon it. Russia has never, till of late, been entitled to the character of a great commercial nation—certainly not to that of a naval power. While its merchant marine has been small, its political complications and its vast extent of domain have prevented attention being given to its Pacific coast. Even in this matter of gold-seeking, though the metal was known to exist all over Eastern Siberia, it has been chiefly from a few places in the Ural Mountains that gold has been taken. But the great commercial importance into which the region watered by the Amoor has suddenly sprung surrounds the new gold discoveries with additional interest, and gives them additional value.

Indeed, since for ages the search for gold—the "gold fever"—has been a main stimulus for mankind to populate regions hitherto left comparatively desolate, these new discoveries may have the same effect. With the other agencies lately set at work—the opening of the ports of China and Japan, the rivalry of England, France and Russia for footholds on the Asiatic coast, the fresh impetus lately given to Pacific commerce and Pacific steam-navigation, the spread of our own national domains on the Eastern Pacific shores—this last may coöperate in turning the attention of mankind to a quarter of the globe for which a marvelous future evidently lies in store.

Place Aux Dames!

Which being rather freely interpreted, means, "Three *chairs* for the ladies!" We offer them our salutations and compliments. There is no help for it. We must have our revolutions, big or little. When the world is out of joint, (it is never anything else,) and when society is in a state of transition, (it is always in a state of transition,) there must be uneasy efforts at reform, feverish flaws and starts, and heresies which common sense opposes, or only tolerates in a grumbling way, and which time—that "wisest thing under Heaven," as Sir MATHEW HALE called it—quietly or unquietly abrogates and sets aside. Our women—a great many of them—"Nelly and Kitty, and Dolly and Ketty, and Dorothy Draggletail," are anxious to give a helping hand in the government of the world and set things to rights in a general way, and chiefly by means of the ballot-box. We think they are all wrong. Not having any strong superstitions about that same ballot-box—which does not work so very well in some places, France for instance—we do not think it would work any miracles for the women in this country. But let them play out the play; and if they seize our box, we shall let them have it. We do not believe very fervently in restrictions and disabilities, as the best means of civilizing our race, and are quite inclined to agree with LOUIS BLANC when he groans out, or shrieks out, in his Drury Lane garret: "Let us have liberty to go wrong, for then only can we have liberty to go right."

Still the ladies mistake their own case, and the world's case as well. They have power and influence enough—exercised as these are in the sacred places and citadels for the sake of which men go out, and work and trade and fight, and run from one end of the world to the other—their *homes*. The task of managing and bringing up a family is the noblest and most beautiful in the whole circle of human duties. If women were to quit their family sphere, as a general thing society would run wild or drop loose. They are deficient enough in the practice of those home duties, as matters are at present. But running away from them, under the notion that something is wrong somewhere, is not the way to make society any better. If women desire more sway and influence and respect, let them exert themselves and improve themselves within their true stronghold of home. It shows ignorance and barbarism to think home and family can be second to any other human consideration. In this argument, the common sense of men—and of women too—will decide in the end that, as a general rule, woman's proper place and work is in the household.

With respect to the polling-booth business, we think women should have nothing to do with politics. Politics is a trade and a strategy—the frothy accompaniment of progress—a system of manœuvering and partisanship, in which women would do much more harm than good. They can better help the true progress of society by using the great undeniable influence they possess. They make a great mistake when they pretend that men do not care for their wants and feelings. On the contrary, men care more for women than they do for men, and may be safely trusted to make all proper laws and regulations bearing on the condition of women—of those especially who must work for independent subsistence. Men and women can have no separate interests. This movement for woman-suffrage is a rather petulant outcry and a false philosophy than a real necessity. The ballot-box, as we have said, does not work any miracles. It shows which way the wind blows and settles a foregone conclusion. The literary men and deep thinkers, who are forming the public mind and shaping the progress of things, do not trouble themselves much about the ballot-box. Thousands of them never go near the booths at all—any more than if they were the ladies of the house. *They* can keep out of the rush and clatter of politics. But women never could. They would take to it with animation—with vivacity—shall we say it?—with fury. They are more excitable and fightable than men, and one can fancy what a business politics would be in the clubs and caucuses, with the ladies "sailing in."

It will never do, ladies. Common sense won't allow it. Progress don't demand it. "Nature will reclaim her order." Meantime, we see how it is. You *will* go in for the ballot—or rather go out for it, and "down all manner of streets," like that lively creature escaping from its guide—so laughably described by LEIGH HUNT. Be it so. We shall exchange reciprocities, and console ourselves with sentences. "Mistakes," says LAMARTINE, "are 'rungs' in the ladder of human experience." And, after all, "the liberty to go wrong is the best guarantee of the liberty to go right."

Private War by Land and Sea.

The Charleston *Mercury* claims that the acts of "Admiral SEMMES" while in command of the *Alabama* were strictly justified by the laws of war, inasmuch as by blockading the Southern ports our Government had recognized the state of war between the United States and the Southern Confederacy; and by way of contrast to his mode of warfare it asserts that the United States naval authorities "not only seized and confiscated every Confederate vessel and its cargo, taken by them, but robbed the passengers and officers (and even the seamen, where they had anything,) of all their personal effects." We give the *Mercury* the benefit of this statement, though we should be sorry to believe it to be true. That lawless and barbarous acts of this sort were perpetrated during the war is certainly more than possible; but we do not believe they were in pursuance of orders, or with the knowledge of the Government.

The same thing is true of the outrages in the land service which the same journal alleges were perpetrated by the Federal troops. The *Mercury* makes the following statements on this subject:

"A lady was in her dwelling with her servants, and her three little children, when it was entered *by a United States officer*, with two soldiers. He demanded of her her keys. They were given, and the party immediately instituted a search for valuables throughout the house, breaking open by violence, all doors, drawers or trunks which the keys did not readily open. Having rifled the house of all that they thought worth taking, the officer approached the lady, and seeing that she had a watch in her belt, attached to a chain around her neck, he demanded her to deliver them to him. She refused; but upon his threatening violence to her person if she did not deliver them, she took the chain off her neck and the watch from her belt, and handed them to him. This only sharpened his cupidity; and he asked her if she did not own some jewelry. 'Certainly,' she said. '*Then I must have that also*,' he replied. She ventured to remonstrate—telling him that she was a helpless non-combatant, and therefore he had no right to rob her. This only made him furious; and *he threatened that if she did not show him where the jewelry was, he would burn down the house.* She obeyed; and he followed her to the place where she kept it, *seized it and carried it off*. Now, what does the TIMES say of 'this spotless and fearless warrior?' Will he say as he does of Admiral SEMMES: 'Words fail us to express our admiration of the moral heroism exhibited by this high-minded soldier, in keeping his hands out of those five hundred pockets?'

But there is a sequel to this robbery, of which we fear the TIMES may be still more skeptical. But as we know that the TIMES is very curious, we will tell it to him, confiding in his honor not to let it get into his paper.

As soon as the war ended this lady went to New-York. Being a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, she went, we think, to Grace Church, on Sunday, and was shown by the sexton into a pew. Shortly after she was seated a lady entered it, and to her astonishment she saw, on the wrist of the lady, *one of her own bracelets, of which she had been robbed by the United States officer*. After church she followed this lady, and ascertained the house in which she lived and her name. The next morning she called upon her and demanded the bracelet. Its surrender was refused, on the ground that it was the spoil of war. The Southern lady replied, that the bracelet was of priceless value to her, because it was the gift of one whose hair was mixed with hers in the clasp of the bracelet; and that if she did not surrender it, *she would be obliged to apply to a magistrate for a warrant to search for it as stolen goods*. This threat had a benign effect; and upon the condition that she should 'make no fuss' about the rest of the jewelry, it was surrendered to her."

The coincidences of this story are somewhat remarkable, and are of the kind much more frequently met with on the stage than in real life. If the statement is true, the United States officer involved in its incidents acted in violation of the regulations of the service as well as of common law and common decency. And if the *Mercury* will give us his name, and such evidence of the facts alleged as will warrant us in making them public, we will secure for his conduct such a punishment, in the contempt and scorn of his countrymen, as will satisfy the *Mercury* that they do not vindicate private robbery under cover of the laws or usages of war.

Beyond all question the late war was attended by acts of lawlessness and crime, on both sides, as all wars always are. To a very great extent war necessarily relaxes all the restraints of law and renders impossible the enforcement of its rules. But these incidental crimes of individuals are very different from the acts of Admiral SEMMES, who waged war openly and avowedly upon private property, who attacked none but unarmed vessels, and whose whole aim and object was to seize by force and appropriate the private property of men who personally had nothing whatever to do with the war. His crusade may possibly have fallen within the permissions of the laws of war, and technically, therefore, he may not have been guilty of legal crime. But however this may be, we see nothing in what he did or attempted to do calculated to reflect credit on his name,—no evidence of courage, skill, or patriotic devotion,—nothing of which we should suppose any man of high personal qualities would be inclined to boast, in public lectures or elsewhere.

MINOR TOPICS.

Plymouth Church will never be without its popular attractions—the chief of which is, of course, the presiding genius of the place—Rev. Mr. BEECHER. But it has others, too, one of which, we are told, is a vessel of water brought over by some voyager in the *Quaker City* from the River Jordan, to be used in the church for the purpose of baptism. In addition to this, there is a reading-desk which has been fashioned from some wood brought from the Mount Olivet, near Jerusalem. The interest attached to such things as these is unanswerable, and tends to promote a healthy curiosity as regards foreign places and a spirit of cosmopolite inquiry, which is not without its advantages.

The piercing of the Alps by the Mont Cenis tunnel has been marvelously facilitated by the use of boring machines driven by compressed air. This fact is pretty generally known. But at the Paris Exposition was exhibited a neat little plan by which this motive power was to be conveyed in pipes to the different parts of a single building, where it should be needed, or might be employed, by what the French call "small workmen"—mechanics or artisans who generally have to depend upon human power for the little motive force they use. Domestic water-pumping, the driving of sewing-machines, the turning of small lathes, or of polishing wheels, or of fine tool stones—there are a hundred ways in which this portable power, which can be conveyed anywhere, and sold at so much the cubic foot, might be advantageously, and cheaply, and cleanly, and conveniently used. It has not yet come to this side of the Atlantic.

Dr. BELLOWS, writing from Germany to the *Liberal Christian*, has some paragraphs on the subject of liquor and temperance. He speaks of the superior temperance of the Prussians and other Germans when compared with our own people, and says there is a far less show of drunkenness there. But he admits that the Teutons drink beer in regular and steady quantities, and also turn that queen of vegetables, the potato, largely into whisky, which they swallow deliberately and extensively. The Germans, in fact, take their liquor, alcoholic or otherwise, as a matter of nourishment, while our people take it irregularly and, in some sort, under social protest; and in all probability the former, while carrying the thing off with a steadier air, drink quite as much as our own drinkers. Be this as it may, Dr. BELLOWS expresses an excellent sentiment when he says; "I wish we could fight intemperance in America with some other weapon than direct prohibition. This is not a radical cure."

A practical operation of the Eight-hour law has been put into effect upon the New-York Central Railroad, where the new rules of economy and retrenchment have reduced the laboring hours of the day from ten to eight—*and* the wages of the workmen proportionately. The workmen do not like it, and the papers of Western New-York are resonant with their complaints. Well?

We presume that Mr. THAYER's bill (now referred to the Committee on Military Affairs) to repeal section 13, of the act of July 28, 1866, limiting the number of Majors in the Quartermaster's Department to 12, and the number of Captains to 30, will pass, as it is based on a strong recommendation from Gen. GRANT. At first this proposition looks like reversing the policy of reducing the departmental force; but in fact it is only adjusting an economy which had been previously made too sweeping for the business to be done. The number of volunteer officers in the department had been reduced from 107 to 31. It was found that the act of July, 1866, allowed an insufficient force for the routine work, and Gen. GRANT took the responsibility of advising that the number of Assistant Quartermasters, with the rank of Captain of Cavalry, be raised to fifty. His plan would add twenty officers to the working force.

Gen. BUTLER's sympathies seem to have been stirred in behalf of our troops in Alaska, "who had sustained great suffering from cold and hunger." We can safely assume that it has been pretty cold in and around Sitka, but we have no doubt that Gen. HALLECK in San Francisco, and Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS in New-Archangel have made provision for keeping the garrison as warm as possible. The battalion of the Ninth Infantry, and the battery, went up in October, tolerably well aware of what wintering near the Arctic Circle would be, and prepared to keep comfortable. Only the other day we heard of them thrashing a party of Sitka Indians—whether for exercise, to get up circulation, we can only conjecture. Campaigning or even intrenching in that region in January would be bad business; but luckily they find the forts all built, and the neighborhood pacific; and they will probably "burrow" as much as possible till next May.

The London *Review* makes a clever hit in setting forth reasons for a modification of grief at the present abeyance in which the Italian claims on Rome are compelled to stand. It thinks Italy has quite enough to do in settling and assimilating what it has already taken, in consolidating its strength and in properly disposing of the voluptuous, self-indulgent and fiery Southern provinces. In a word, it says: "Italy must digest Naples before she will be ready for Rome."

In paying his compliments to the Democratic Party, the other day, Mr. PILE seems to have drawn heavily on a style of rhetoric which, for want of a better name, may perhaps be called the metaphor of morbid pathology—the rhetoric of putrefaction. He styled the Democratic Party a "putrid and corrupt mass," "the stye in the eye, the polypus in the nose, and the cancer in the heart of society;" a "rotten and putrid carcass," and a something which had wrought "widespread debauchery of the public heart." This may all be very fine, and will probably tickle the fancy of Mr. PILE's constituents; but the trouble is that it does not lead to anything. Some zealous Democrat can instantly rise, and, indulging in the same favorite style of imagery, merely substitute the word "Republican" for "Democratic," and apply all the unsavory epithets to the other side, adopting the Chinese warfare of flinging ill-smelling weapons, and doubtless *his* constituents will be as well satisfied with their applicability as Mr. PILE's. When orators take to describing the opposing party as a "putrid carcass" and a "polypus in the nose of society," the comparisons at least become, as Mrs. Malaprop had it, "odorous."

The earthquakes that have been lately shaking so many places on the surface of dry land, must also have shaken up "the bottom of this monstrous world," as MILTON terms the sea-hollows. The huge high-crested waves described as rushing in from the sea upon the shore of St. Thomas and other places, must have been caused by some such submarine heaving. A remarkable "sea-change" lately observed on the Florida reefs, has been attributed to some such movement, this change being a greatly increased rapidity of the Gulf Stream along that dangerous part of the coast. The electrician who manages the Spanish cable at Key West, thinks the Mona Pass between Porto Rico and St. Domingo, and the Windward Pass, between Hayti and Cuba, have been shallowed by some upheaval, and that, in consequence, the great ocean current is thus largely diverted, by a course to the north of these great islands, toward the Florida Reefs, where it exhibits the increased speed so perilous to all ships voyaging by that route.

The Belgians and the Swiss make much more of their electric telegraphs than we or any other people have been able to do. They employ them by way of Post-offices in a certain degree—a plan which, in the same degree, supersedes the common letter-carrying business of the post, since people have begun to send their messages by the wires, encouraged by the cheap charges and the great economy of time. The Belgian system of telegraphy, which is under the control of the State, had, in 1866, 1,999 miles of telegraphic line and 5,895 miles of wires, and 307 offices for the public. Switzerland, in 1865, had 2,130 miles of line, and 3,717 miles of wires, with 252 offices. In Belgium there was one office for every 15,000 persons; in Switzerland one to every 10,000. This system, managed by the State in both countries, was profitably worked in each case. Seeing these favorable results, the English are anxious to see all their telegraphs in the hands of Government and worked in an extensive and regular manner over the whole country. The Chambers of Commerce have more than once petitioned Parliament for that purpose, and prayed that the telegraph system may in future be placed under the Post-office regulations. The telegraph companies, for want of concert, do not give general satisfaction, and it is felt by the entire community that, in this case the system of "centralization" is the only one to give the full benefit of the electric telegraph. In this country it is likely that, in due time the management of our lightning wires will come into the hands of those who at present regulate the Post-office.

Gov. FLETCHER of Missouri, in his message to the Legislature, has been congratulating the State on its restored condition and encouraging prospects. "The third year of free Missouri," he says, "has brought with it increased prosperity and assurance of still greater progress in the not distant future. The State debt of thirty millions in 1863 was reduced to $23,941,000 in 1867; and 4,840 schools were filled with over 200,000 children. Two hundred and forty miles of railroad have been built; two hundred and ninety-two in process of construction, and two hundred and eighty more are projected. Capital by millions has come into the State, which now contains about 1,500,000 people. The mines are reopened, the railway trains and steamboats running regularly and profitably, and all the sources of prosperity in full flow. The character of Missouri seems to be wonderfully changed for the better, and as Gov. FLETCHER describes it, it seems a very good State for our North-eastern emigrants to go to.

At a recent examination of students at Nanking, in which two thousand presented themselves for the degree of *Ku-Jin*, (equal to our collegiate "M. A.,") and in which two hundred and forty-eight passed, seventy-five of the competitors either died with affright or committed suicide in the hall. We should not like to see the example of these suicides followed by our American students at their college examinations.

The Bay of Samana, the purchase of which Mr. SEWARD is negotiating at present, is situated at the eastern end of the island of Hayti, in the Republic of San Domingo. Gen. CAZNEAU, the special agent of the United States, commissioned to examine the locality, says it is a grand land-locked harbor, thirty miles deep, and one of the noblest havens in Tropical America. Within that long inlet there are several good bays and anchorages for ships, and the land on each side is rich in its timber, its coal-fields, its excellent supply of water and general mineral wealth—all valuable additions which it is proposed to include in the purchase. A line of reefs runs along the inner entrance of the Bay of Samana, protecting it from the rolling surges of the open sea, and affording in one place, a deep channel for the ingress and egress of ships. At the entrance are found eleven fathoms of water which gradually shoals to eight, six and four fathoms, in approaching the beach. A wharf two hundred feet long would enable a vessel to lie alongside in four fathom water with clear bottom. As a fortress in war-time, this purchase could be made impregnable.

Rather an interesting spectacle was recently witnessed at some of the public places in London, in the dockyards of Plymouth and on board some of the English men-of-war at the latter place and elsewhere, in the person of a sallow lad, with the smooth, soft face of boyhood, wearing a costume of pelisse and petticoat, an ornamental short-sword, and a hat of Oriental shape, and attended by two or three foreigners as strange-looking as himself. This was a royal representative of Zipango, the country which drew COLUMBUS into the unknown sea—the Prince TOKUGAWA MINBUTAIHO, younger brother of the late Japanese Tycoon. He was escorted about with great respect by gentlemen appointed for that purpose, and received with due ceremony on board the war ships, where the sight of the little traveler was a source of admiration and amusement to the jack tars. TOKU—like that other wandering prince, PETER ALEXOWITZ—is all for ships, those bravest and most attractive mechanisms of men in every age of the world. He belongs to that race or dynasty which has furnished the Mayors of the Palace or Tycoons of Japan for two hundred years, and may yet be Emperor in his native country. He may possibly come to America on his way homeward, *via* San Francisco. If he does, he will materially interfere with the popularity of Mr. DICKENS.

As we have no *Notes and Queries* here, our historical magazine will probably notice the statement that there is in New-England an American book, three hundred years old, which is worth its weight in gold dust to the philologist and ethnic philosophers. It is an Aztec dictionary, now in the possession of Gen. PHELPS, of Brattleboro, in Vermont. It was published by some one of the Spaniards in the City of Mexico in 1571—about half a century before the men of the *Mayflower* stepped ashore at Plymouth Rock. The question of the early inhabitants of Mexico and the Pacific shores of this continent was always an interesting subject with HUMBOLDT and other learned men, and should be as interesting to all Americans. HUMBOLDT has discussed the matter in one of his earliest works, where he shows a resemblance between a number of words in the language of Bogota or New-Granada and several others in the speech of the Mongols and Japanese, and it is probable that a comparison between the Aztec and Asiatic dialects may lead to a similar conclusion. A glossary of Aztec words would be a godsend to the ethnographers and geographers, and if Gen. PHELPS has got such a thing, he ought to give them some account of it. We shall shortly have our Japanese and Chinese dictionaries; and all those fragments of human speech will help to explain one another, and throw some light perhaps on the darkness of the old American traditions.

Mr. DICKENS' literary commodities, so to speak, are not the only intellectual merchandise that can bring a premium in the sale. There was also a great crowd at the auction of Rev. H. W. BEECHER's pews, which took place a day or two ago in Brooklyn. Seats were put up, the regular price of which in the aggregate is something over $8,000, and they produced over $26,000. The highest pew brought $425; the rest in proportion. Mr. BEECHER, who was present, spoke of this mode of distribution, which, he said, a great many of the general public did not seem to like; but in his opinion it was the fairest arrangement that could be made. Mr. BEECHER has reason, seeing that our churches in general have the character of close corporations, and must be managed in the interest of those who establish them.

The Elevated Railway.

The elevated railway in Greenwich-street seems to have paused in its way up town. The posts and platform come to an end near Rector-street. This undertaking—or overtaking—is a very interesting experiment—interesting in the crying need of such a thing, and also interesting in the feelings with which people come to regard the plan and aspect of it. Walking along Greenwich-street a man is apt to say, "Where is this raised railway so much talked of?" and the answer in a number of instances is, "I'm sure I don't know exactly; oh, ah, there it is, I guess." Looking up, you find you have passed a number of iron posts fixed near the sidewalk, about twenty-five feet high, and as many feet asunder, supporting, at these intervals, strong iron cross-bars, about five feet long, which, in turn, support a longitudinal line of bars, on which the car-wheels are to run. This narrow road way of five feet across runs along the tops of the pillars; and as you look up at it you protest it has a remarkably acrobatic, airy and perched-up appearance, and wonder what your feelings would be if you found yourself whirled along that "air-line" and looking out of the window into a sheer gulf of space, twenty-five feet deep, on each side of the car. Undoubtedly you would be hoping, most fervently, that the vehicle would stick on, and not roll off to murder any poor applewoman on the sidewalk. The truth is, a man is apt to feel cowardly on the first sight of that railway—or rather of its rudiments. But this weakness should be overcome. We don't see why this sort of traveling by post need be more deadly than the general run of railway travel; and too great anxiety about our lives usually lessens the enjoyment of them. A similar "pillared shade with echoing walks between" is proposed for Broadway; and a company of citizens are about to apply to the Legislature for the charter to build it. The iron to be used in it will, it is stated, be of a lighter and less expensive sort than that employed in Greenwich-street—a "corrugated" sort of iron, which is largely vouched for by metallurgists. We wish them all good success. If they can manage so as to keep the cars steady and safe on their track, there is no doubt that such a getting up stairs will be a mighty relief to our pedestrians on Broadway.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Fenian Panic—Extensive Measures of Precaution—The Clerkenwell Explosion—Tone of the Press in Regard to the Excitement—The Irish Question—Views of Mr. Gladstone and Others—The Manchester Dead.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 25, 1867.

The Fenian panic absorbs all other interests. Christmas has come, with fine weather and that wonderful show of good cheer in which Englishmen delight; but Fenian alarms will spoil half the enjoyment. The force of habit will make people eat the mountains of roast beef and plum-pudding, but they will not half relish them. The Queen, in the goodness of her motherly heart, wished to visit the Clerkenwell wounded at the hospitals, but the Government would not allow it, and sent her to Osborne, where she is guarded by a strong detachment of the Scottish Fusileers and a gunboat. The Prince of Wales ought to be in London, to give courage and countenance to his future subjects, but he has sent fifty pounds instead to the sufferers by the Fenian outrage—half the sum he is reported to have given to the wounded Garibaldians.

In the absence of Royalty, we do the best we can for our safety. The troops are posted, the Police are strengthened and exercised daily with cutlasses, and we are to have a thousand more. Special constables are constantly sworn in, and are said to number this day thirty thousand in the metropolis. The Home Office is full of detectives to guard the person of Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, who, as the responsible Minister who refused to commute the sentences of the Manchester Fenians, may be supposed to stand in most danger. The General Post-office is also guarded night and day, inside and out. So are the armories, the dock-yards, the gas works, the railways, all the great public and private establishments. There are threatening letters and alarming rumors on all sides; similar panics and similar measures of safety exist in all the large towns. Bristol is full of special constables; Glasgow has had its scare. But nothing is done. There are less fires than usual, because greater watchfulness. There has been an apprehension of some great blow at Christmas. The midnight mass in Catholic chapels was forbidden by the Bishops. The Ritualists, I presume, did not fear to celebrate as usual.

But the Press is but half satisfied with these precautions. Fenianism says one organ of opinion, is "a treasonable conspiracy more wicked and impracticable in its objects, more diabolical in its operation, more difficult of detection and defeat than any other which has been discovered in the United Kingdom within the past century. It is perhaps, the most perfect organization ever devised for treasonable purposes. Its secresy is its strength, its warfare is assassination, its rule is blind obedience to the orders of the vilest and most unscrupulous cut-throats."

The measures advised to be taken against it correspond to this terrible description. The streets, alleys and lanes must be guarded, at any cost of watch. Every retreat must be preoccupied. The public houses, which are the probable haunts of Fenians, must be closed. Long ago, every haunt of villany should have been shut up. A registry should be opened at every house where lodgers are kept, and the keepers held responsible for their guests. Every honest man must carry proofs of his identity. There should be house to house surveillance. Every respectable man should assure himself of the loyalty of his neighbors. The *habeas corpus* act must be suspended, as in Ireland, and every suspected person imprisoned. Arson must be made a capital offence. All theatres and public houses to be closed at 10:50, and every person in the streets half an hour later searched. A box of lucifers should insure penal servitude for life. The police should be armed with revolvers, and, to make a sure thing, shoot down at once every offender. I assure you that I have copied the above verbatim from an ultra liberal paper.

THE CLERKENWELL EXPLOSION.

The *Irishman* contends that the explosion at Clerkenwell must have been the work of a Government informer. Such a man only could or would have telegraphed notice of the plot to Dublin, and only such an one would have been able to carry it out without the interference of the police. The Fenians would not have risked destroying the very men they wished to rescue, and they would have had a force at hand to aid in their escape.

Five persons have been committed to trial for murder, charged with being engaged in the Clerkenwell outrage—the three first captured by the Police, and two on the testimony of the informer VAUGHN. This witness cannot be considered a popular favorite. He gave no notice until the mischief had been done, and he knew of the reward. He professes to have been a Fenian for three years. He is a deserter from the army, and his story is considered too shaky, even in these times, to make a safe prop for the gallows. The Police are warned not to put too much confidence in a miserable, drunken, and perhaps insane tailor, but to seek for other and more important testimony. We are warned against "the horrible trade of the spy and informer," and reminded of periods in the history of England when the lives of hundreds of men were sworn away by plotters and perjurers like TITUS OATES and his accomplices.

The *Saturday Review* holds its no-Government responsible for all the mischief. It says:

> The Clerkenwell outrage, the Manchester murder, and the present reign of terror are distinctly to be traced to the connivance which the Government yielded to the reform demonstrations a twelvemonth ago. We owe to Mr. WALPOLE and his pusillanimity the murder of BRETT and the victims of the powder plot of last week. No doubt the circumstances of the time are exceptional. England and Ireland are flooded by the unemployed rascaldom of a whole continent. In addition to the presence of the unattached instruments of continental revolution, we have among us the trained experts in American rapine and marauding. The scoundrelism of Europe and America has been swept into our ample bosom.

It is not treason to abuse the Government to any extent, if you do not yourself propose to overturn it. *Laisser-faire* has long been the idol of English publicists. The only policy was a masterly inactivity. With that and free trade everything would regulate itself. But it does not. Even the 50,000 workless paupers of London cannot wallow out of the quagmire in which they are sinking. They need the helping hand of power. The dribbling inefficiency of charitable aid, now running dry and now a torrent, giving a thousand pounds to a reckless drunken sailor, who rushed blindly into a burning house, when all its inmates were already safe, and letting hundreds of worthy people sink into hopeless starvation, can never give the aid that is needed. The great want in England is a Government—real, intelligent, active, efficient—the head of the body politic.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

I wrote in my last of the better-late-than-never plan put forth by Mr. GLADSTONE for the pacification of Ireland. It is the boldest any statesman had ventured to name; perhaps on that account the best. In so many words Mr. GLADSTONE said, do to Ireland as you would wish, in a like case, to be done by. Do by Ireland as you have done by Scotland; that is, the opposite, in almost every particular, to what you have hitherto been doing. That is, make the Church of four-fifths of the Irish people the Established Church of Ireland. Recognise no longer as an Establishment the religion of a small minority of the people. In all other respects give her the laws and institutions of her own choice—her own system of education, her own universities and the protection of property which she requires. Encourage and honor Irish nationality. This is the measure to which Mr. GLADSTONE has pledged himself, and on which he bases the success of his future career as an English statesman and the Liberal leader.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH has also put forth a plan, said to be derived mostly from his American sympathies. It is the residence of the Court in Dublin; a session of Parliament there once in three years; local self-government for the four provinces of Ireland, similar to that of the States, or, perhaps, the Territories in America.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES has also brought forward his measure of relief. He would, of course, swap away the church establishment and educational disabilities, but he would also have a land settlement, which would give every tenant perpetual possession so long as he paid his rent.

A stronger man than either of them has just spoken on the Irish question. JOHN BRIGHT made a speech at Rochdale on Monday evening, of so important a character that you will, I hope, allow me to give some considerable extracts. [We have already published this speech in full.]

In what he says, and still more in what he dares not say, Mr. BRIGHT meets, according to his views, the momentous question of the hour. He is ready to do all that Mr. GLADSTONE demands for Ireland, and more. The O'DONOGHUE and Sir JOHN GRAY may surely follow the leadership of GLADSTONE and BRIGHT, unless the *Saturday Review* succeeds in getting them both hanged or sent to penal servitude, which would require even a stronger Government than the *Review* thinks necessary.

In view of these speeches of the leading statesmen of England, who may in a few months be in power, and may ere long have a majority strong enough to carry out their measures, I do not see that much can be done to the Irish national papers, which demand no more for Ireland than these English statesmen are always demanding in her behalf. But it is not to be forgotten that the tone of the national papers, of the Irish people, and of these very statesmen, is due to the Fenian movement and the terror it has produced. But for that—but for the Manchester rescue, and executions, and the consequent funeral processions, not one of the articles from which I have quoted would have been written, not one of these speeches made. It was not the wrongs of Ireland that awoke Mr. GLADSTONE to a sense of justice, nor inspired Mr. BRIGHT with unutterable meanings. It was Fenianism rampant in the heart of England. Ireland might suffer and groan for half a century to come, as she has for centuries past, and neither Whig, Tory or Radical would have given themselves much trouble about it. Whatever she has got of amelioration in the past has come, as Mr. BRIGHT says, from the fears and interests, and not from the justice of England. This fact is the whole secret and support of Fenianism. There are people to whose magnanimity you can never successfully appeal. Such people you must either buy or frighten.

The growth of Fenianism in Ireland during the past two years, says the *Chronicle*, "has been remarkable enough to arrest the attention of every thoughtful politician. Two years of repression without any redress of the grievances acknowledged by every Liberal statesman, have disarmed the bulk of indigenous opposition to Fenianism, and gone far to identify the movement in popular estimation with the cause of the nation at large. And most momentous of all has been the change during the last few weeks."

It is doubted now if Ireland would accept the reforms she has heretofore demanded. And the Irish in England sympathize with their friends at home quite as much as the Irish in America. If every Irishman were driven from Ireland, it would only increase the enemies of England abroad in numbers and in the intensity of their hate. Here the real inmost Irish feeling crops out on curious occasions. You hear it in the cheers of the gallery when Mr. BOUCICAULT sings a Fenian song. It bursts out whenever two or three Irishmen meet together anywhere, with whisky enough to make them imprudent. MICHAEL FINITY, employed for eighteen years in the Imperial Gasworks, was taking a glass at the "Duke of Clarence" the other night, when they spoke of the explosion, when MIKE forgot himself and said:

> "'That is not a quarter of it. That is only the beginning. We mean to blow up all the dockyards, gasworks and prisons, and the first time that the —— Queen goes to Parliament she will be shot. We have a gun that will pierce through anywhere. He also said he was a Fenian, and would spend his last shilling to blow up every gasworks in England.'"

Taken before the magistrate Mike said he was drunk and remembered nothing about it. The landlord said he was sober enough, but very much excited. There are plenty of such cases. White crows are as plentiful as loyal Irishmen, in the English sense of loyalty. Irishmen are loyal to Ireland, and to the friends of Ireland. When Father LAVELLE tells them it is a mortal sin not to love their country, they believe him. England is not their country. The *Times* says very properly—"We have left our Irish colony at full liberty to hold their own opinions." The Irish in England are an Irish colony—nothing else. The United Kingdom has never been for one hour, in the proper sense of the word, really and truly united. It is a legal marriage, in which one party has always been badly treated, has always been discontented, and has long sued for a divorce—or, at least, a separate maintenance.

Mr. MAGUIRE's book on *The Irish in America*, is savagely reviewed in this morning's *Times*. He sees the condition of the Irish in America too much *couleur de rose* to at all suit the leading journal; though why it should object to have the Irish well off there, when they are so little wanted here, rather puzzles me.

THE MANCHESTER DEAD.

On Sunday the penny collections were taken up at the doors of the churches in Ireland for the families of the executed Irishmen. The only returns I have seen are from Cork, where from five to fifteen pounds were taken at the several churches, in all some £70 or £80. Ladies and gentlemen engaged in the work with great enthusiasm. The "month's mind" for the convicts will be celebrated over all Ireland, a demonstration the Government will find it difficult to forbid by proclamation. "John of Tuam" has assisted at a requiem high mass with the same intention in his cathedral. The sermon was preached in the Irish language. Several arrests have been made within a few days, but Ireland, except these demonstrations, is preternaturally quiet. A supposed Fenian privateer was discovered off the west coast a few days ago and five men-of-war started in pursuit of her.

As we go abroad to get news of home, I copy the following from the Paris correspondence of the *Daily Telegraph*:

> "A curious and important lawsuit is about to be tried here. The United States Minister, Gen. DIX, brings an action, in the name of his Government, against Messrs. ARMAN, deputy, ERLANGER, banker, and VORUZ, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Nantes, demanding the restitution of six millions of dollars received by them from the Confederate Southern States for the construction of several ships which, never having been delivered, have since been sold to Prussia and other countries. The rebel States, the Washington Cabinet declares, had no right to dispose of public funds; a fact which those who negotiated the business with them could not ignore. Besides this, the United States demands two millions of dollars for the expenses of freighting ships of war to be sent to the French coast to prevent the vessels in question from crossing the Atlantic."

Mr. SEWARD and Lord STANLEY may wait a little, then, for the settlement of the *Alabama* question. The rulings of the French Courts, and the verdict of a French jury, may enlighten the arbitrators yet to be selected. England, if I understand her, and if she understands herself, which she is by no means certain she does, is quite ready to submit all questions of money. She wants to pay. The question she is not willing to submit is, whether she had a right to follow the example of the American Government in acknowledging the Confederates as belligerents. That was a thing she felt obliged to do, and one as to which her right was, as she thinks, unquestionable; but she is ready to pay all damages resulting from its exercise, notwithstanding.

There is an evident anxiety to have all these questions settled. When America chooses to demand British Columbia, as the Italians demand Rome, to complete the continuity of coast on the Pacific, there will be little objection. The island of San Juan is too small now to be visible. England can do nothing with the great region watered by the Red River of the North, because she has to it no assured access. The St. Lawrence will, in the future, belong to those who have most use for it. One day, at St. Paul's, the mantle of prophecy fell upon Mr. SEWARD. I think he may live to see his prophecies fulfilled.

A Sunday Morning with Mr. Beecher—An Englishman's Impressions of Him as a Preacher.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Dec. 8, 1867.

Every stranger who visits New-York is held bound to perform at least two feats of sight-seeing or lion-hunting. His life becomes a burden to him under the importunities of eager friends until he has seen the Central Park in the first place, and heard Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER in the second. Against the Central Park, said to be the only decently kept place in the United States, I set my face. A public park is a public park, and until there has been time for the newness to wear off I would as lief stroll in Broadway. With Mr. BEECHER the case is different. So one's repugnance to sight-seeing yielded to an excusable or even laudable desire to hear the most popular preacher in America. Plymouth Church, where he preaches, is as plain a building as you will find in a day's journey; it has no decoration of any sort, unless you count a large and handsome organ a decoration. The congregation sit in pews painted white and cushioned in red, while their instructor has a spacious platform, carpeted like a drawing-room. On his desk was placed a superb bouquet, such as would have delighted the heart of a ball-room belle or ritualist curate for his altar. All the arrangements for places, visitors, and so forth, were much above the average of show churches in convenience and absence of fussiness. The service began with the singing of a slightly modified version of the *Te Deum*, then a very short prayer, then a bit of the Bible, a longer prayer, a hymn, and then the great event of the day—the sermon. Mr. BEECHER prayed as most non-liturgic parsons do pray in public; that is, he recited to the Deity, with more or less success, an elaborate list of His attributes, and concluded with one or two petitions for mankind at large, especially for teachers, for the poor and for the young. Before the sermon, he gave out a number of notices of services and meetings, among other things mentioning that his church would be shut that evening. He had engaged to preach elsewhere; he had tried, after making the engagement, to get some one to take his place in the pulpit of Plymouth Church; "but everybody was too modest to think of standing in my place; ah! modesty is a lovely quality." The last ejaculation was given somewhat after the manner of Mr. BUCKSTONE, at the Haymarket Theatre, only a shade more refined. Anyhow, said Mr. BEECHER, he was not sure that they would be much the worse for missing a poor sermon; he thought there was a good deal too much preaching; an evening spent in religious exercises at home would be an edifying change. With this crumb of comfort his flock had to console themselves. The discourse was of a kind with which we are not at all familiar in England. The first half, or perhaps the first third only, was theological, but even this portion was much more rational and philosophizing than would be palatable to the congregation of any English popular preacher. Although Mr. BEECHER is a Congregationalist or Independent of unchallenged orthodoxy, I believe his discourse might, in the theological part of it, have been delivered by any fervent Deist. His subject was the *patience* of the Creator, who, he held, was no frozen, passionless being, but one, in spite of perfect wisdom and infinite power, full of sensibility and solicitude as to the success of His work and the welfare of His creatures. Mr. BEECHER expounded the doctrine of the evolution and moral development of the human race from seeds and germs, just as English, German or French non-theological philosophers are accustomed to do. He dwelt on the scantiness and brevity of recorded history compared with the prolonged ages through which no doubt the human race has had a history, with a fearlessness that would have been very shocking to the devout persons with whom all religion withers and all morality crumbles away unless you admit that Adam and Eve were created precisely 4,004 B. C. It is a pity that English divines are not equally sensible in their recognition of the independence of religion of the antiquity of man, of oyster heaps and flint knives. But Mr. BEECHER would not be the man he is, nor draw two enormous congregations every Sunday in his life, if he only discoursed of patience or any other single attribute of the Divine Being. So he hastened on to what he called the practical application of his text. As God was patient in His vast operations, so the Americans should be patient in their vast operation of forming a civilized and unified society from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. There are, the preacher went on to say, two great bodies, to civilize whom will be the hard task of the native American. First, there are the hordes of immigrants who come over from Europe by hundreds of thousands every year. Emigration sweeps over us, he said, as the swelling Nile sweeps over the Delta of Egypt, and leaves behind, as the Nile does, "mud;" and this uncomplimentary word he repeated twice, in very loud and emphatic manner. But just as the Nile mud, when properly treated, fertilizes the soil a hundredfold, so will this mud of emigration. Mind, however, that this mud is full of malaria, if you leave it alone; your only chance with the immigrants, "fresh from the despotism and superstitions of Europe," is to force their children into free schools, and themselves into free churches; if you don't educate them and insist on God-fearing Sabbath-loving habits, they'll destroy you. He then remonstrated upon the folly of complaining of these huge irruptions. "People have taken us at our word. We kept boasting of our resources and our land, and our freedom and our institutions. All nations are vain and boastful, only they do not know it. Even Englishmen complained to me of our boastful habits, though I had always fancied that our vanity was but as a little lettuce plant beside the broad-spreading oak of a British vain-glory. Still, we did boast and do boast, and people have taken us at our word." I do not suppose this was very consolatory to the New-Yorkers, who never cease to complain that their execrably-paved streets, their jobbery and corruption, their brawls in the municipal chamber, are all due to the rascally Irish whom England is supposed to send over full of ignorance and violence and barbarism. It is rather striking for the first time when one hears England and the rest of Europe spoken of very much as we speak of Africa or Hindoostan. The pungency of this way of talking would be less disagreeable if we were quite sure that in no points is this haughty attitude justifiable. However, if England is responsible for one half-civilized population, the Americans themselves are responsible for another. The second difficulty of the United States is the negroes, and to them the preacher turned, begging his congregation not to be afraid of being charged (touching his head humorously) with having negro on the brain. "No; what we've got is negro on the heart." And so he went on to say how vast a work lay before them in the South, alike with blacks and whites, "for I consider that if we have emancipated the blacks, we have doubly emancipated the white men." More schools and more churches were the things needful. He was less solicitous as to the particular kind of church than that there should be churches of some kind. "The other day, at Montreal, I heard they were preparing to send twenty Catholic priests down to Florida, and I was glad. Let the Methodist groan and pray, and the Catholic flash his cross in the eyes of these poor people, and let everybody do what he can in his own way to evangelize them." This struck me as much more sensible than the fashion among our popular preacher of talking about Catholics grovelling in darkness, and so forth. Indeed, the general impression with which one came way was that in spite of bits of staginess—and they were not very numerous, after all—Mr. BEECHER preaches in a remarkably sensible manner and tone. His sermon was not political in any party sense; it was only very deeply social.

St. Thomas or Samana—Which Shall We Have?

From the National Intelligencer.

The entire country is aware that but the other day Mr. SEWARD concluded a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Island of St. Thomas at a price which has elicited grave and even indignant criticism from a large portion of the public Press. He seeks a ratification of this treaty on the ground that the interests of the United States require a naval station in those waters. But now comes Señor PERJOL, Commissioner from St. Domingo, to offer us a lease of the Bay of Samana. We are not informed that he has yet come to an understanding with the State Department, nor are we certain that he will. But if Mr. SEWARD drives a bargain with him at all, it must be a better one than the St. Thomas affair. Otherwise, the Committee on Foreign Affairs will be likely to institute a rather sharp investigation into the actual needs of the United States in that direction, and perhaps conclude that if we pay seven millions five hundred thousand for St. Thomas, we can do without Samana; or, if we have Samana, we can do without St. Thomas. For ourselves, we decidedly prefer Samana at reasonable figures, provided President CABRAL's envoy comes instructed to remove the very serious obstacles which seem to be in the way of our treating with him at all. Some months ago the telegraphic columns of the NEW-YORK TIMES and many other journals brought prominently to public notice the fact that there was then pending in the State Department a claim against the Dominican Government, whose determination one way or the other was of no little importance to the commercial, shipping and agricultural interests of this country. It appears that some American merchants discovered guano on the Island of Alta Vela in the year 1859 or 1860. The islet lay far out in the high seas, beyond the jurisdiction of any State, totally uninhabited, unclaimed, and, of course, "open to the first taker." The persons discovering it took possession under the "Guano act" of 1856, in the name of the United States, hoisted over it the flag of their country, and proceeded to utilize its hitherto unknown riches. They were thus in peaceful occupation for over seven months without protest or hindrance from any quarter, though visited by the ships of all nations, and among others by a Dominican man-of-war, when suddenly, without notice to the Government of the United States, or the parties on the island, an armed schooner was secretly despatched by the Government of St. Domingo, which tore down the American flag, confiscated the property of our citizens, thrust the owners into the hold of their vessel, carried them to St. Domingo and there held them as captives. This, we believe, is a brief history of an act of piracy as bold, of an outrage as gross and naked, as any civilized government was ever called upon to redress. If this palpable wrong is still unatoned for, we do not see upon what principle of national honor, or of justice to our people, we can go to buying and selling with the Government of St. Domingo until it has restored that island to our jurisdiction, saluted the American flag upon the staff from which it was torn, and indemnified for their losses the unfortunate citizens of our country who were first plundered and then imprisoned. These latter were incited to discover and dig this guano—an enterprise of public utility—by an act of Congress, which directs islands discovered as this one was to be regarded "as appertaining to the United States," and requiring the President to use the army and navy for their protection as such. Alta Vela is said to be of greater value in money than Samana Bay is. Our people want good guano, cheap guano, and plenty of it, more than they want a new naval station. In wresting this island from the jurisdiction of the United States, the San Domingo Government was guilty of a barbarous aggression which not only violated the laws of nations, but which was in open contempt of the act of the American Congress, exhibited and read to the commander of its forces at the moment when the lawless deed was done. Of course Mr. SEWARD will advise the President to "repossess" this island. The only question is, will he do it before he treats with San Domingo on another subject, or after it?

We maintain, that while San Domingo, as an armed aggressor, holds possession of an "appendage" of the Union, *Mr. Seward can no more negotiate with her for the purchase of a bay than he could hold a peaceful discussion with a Power whose invading forces were holding in subjection the District of Columbia.* In the language of VATTEL: "Shall he suffer to be contested and debarred a thing that manifestly belongs to him, and which is disputed without the least shadow of right." All authorities write, that in such a case, "the care of its safety and glory" requires that a nation shall promptly, and with the needful force, redress its injuries.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of Pennsylvania to repeal the act passed at the last session, in relation to selling liquor on Sunday, entitled "An act to enable police officers to enforce order, &c." This act being additional to the acts prohibiting the sale of liquors on Sunday, will not affect the latter if it should be repealed. The law against selling liquors on Sunday will remain as it was previously. The act proposed to be repealed also contained provisions to the effect that no tavern or restaurant should keep open between 12 o'clock at night and 5 o'clock the next morning. The intention of this law was to regulate taverns in Philadelphia. It was strictly enforced until after the October election, the result of which being interpreted by the tavern-keepers to be a verdict in their favor, they have disregarded the law ever since, and openly violate it without any attempt being made to punish them. The introduction of the bill to repeal that act seems to be offered as a confession that there is not sufficient power in the Commonwealth to cause its statutes to be respected. The new act proposes repeal, and adds some new obligations to the duties of landlords. One of these provisions is that persons receiving license to sell liquors shall take an oath not to sell to minors or intemperate persons, or allow it to be done by persons in their employment. The last section of the bill must be intended to break up taverns altogether. It declares that any tavern keeper who shall sell adulterated or impure liquor shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand, and be imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

The Attempt at Murder in a Washington Court-Room.

From the Washington Republican, Jan. 11.

Yesterday GEORGE MCCAULEY, the noted coat-thief, was in the Criminal Court for trial. Two cases were brought against him, (there being sixteen in all,) on which the jury rendered verdicts of guilty, when the Judge called him up to the bar and lectured him severely on his past conduct. On concluding his remarks, the Judge requested MCCAULEY to take his seat. On his way to his seat he drew from his pocket a knife, with a blade about two and a half inches long, and reaching over Lieut. JOHNSON's shoulder, made a desperate thrust at THOMAS KINSLEY, a boy of about 13 years of age, who had been engaged with him in stealing coats, and who appeared in evidence against him. Fortunately the boy, a sharp youngster, had an eye to him, and quickly dodged under the table by which he was standing. Judge OLIN immediately ordered that MCCAULEY be placed in irons, which was done, and by direction of the Judge, a number of persons who witnessed the affair proceeded to the Grand Jury-room, and MCCAULEY was indicted for attempting homicide in court. When being ironed, MCCAULEY remarked that KINSLEY would have been killed long ago had it not been for the fact that he wanted to kill him himself in court and before the Judge.

Cholera at Quarantine.

The Hamburg ship *Leibnitz*, Capt. BARNHOLD, from Hamburg, after a passage of sixty days, arrived at Quarantine last night, had one hundred and five deaths from cholera—seventy adults and thirty-five children, and now has on board thirty-five cases of the same disease. The ship has been ordered to the Lower Quarantine where the sick will be transferred to the hospital ship. There has been no new cases for the last ten days.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A MEDICAL LECTURE BY DR. ANNA DENSMORE.—Yesterday, Dr. ANNA DENSMORE gave the first lecture of a series of four, on medical subjects, at Bunyan Hall, Union-square. The audience, which was quite large, consisted mostly of ladies. The lecturess took the ground that the duties of women physicians were not limited to the practice of medicine. They should also be extended to educating their own sex. One of the real causes of the prevalence of invalidism among women and young girls was a want of knowledge on their part of the physiological principles which govern their nature. Dr. DENSMORE then demonstrated the importance of lady teachers in the public schools, and other schools for girls, assuming the responsibility of aiding medical women in enlightening their own sex, and showed how they might be qualified to render efficient assistance at an early day. She hoped, too, that the wives and daughters of the clergy, having, as they do, unusual opportunities for direct personal communication with young women and girls, would feel an interest in the work of conveying instruction to others, even if it were only in a limited and partial way. She then traced the progress of the study of medicine as a profession for women in America, and gave a brief history of the Female Medical Institutions in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. The remaining lectures, to be given Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons this week, will be exclusively for ladies.

FINE WEATHER AND GOOD SKATING.—The steady frost of the past few days has much improved the appearance of the City, whose streets were for so many days preceding in such a miserable condition of slush. The general appreciation of the change under foot, and of the bracing, healthy atmosphere, is observable in the swarm of pedestrians in the leading thoroughfares. The ladies have had another opportunity to show how tastefully they can hide their charms. The long-patient skaters now enjoy themselves *ad libitum* on the Central Park lakes and at all the ponds. Yesterday all comers were admitted to a portion of the lakes at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, prepared for their reception, and where suitable buildings for their accommodation have been erected. The opening was a success, and Central Park has already a formidable rival in this particular in this new theatre of enjoyment. On Friday evening there was a large gathering at POST & MCMILLAN's pond, Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, where the fun was fast and furious for many hours, amid blazing torches, tar-barrels and fireworks. Last evening Major OATMAN received his patrons in superb style. At the match which came off at this pond in the afternoon, Mrs. JACKSON, of this city, won the gold medal. At MITCHELL's pond adjoining the attendance was very large.

THE ANDERSONVILLE SURVIVORS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of this Association held their annual election of officers last week at their headquarters, when the following ticket was duly elected: Capt. J. MCDONALD, President; Capt. Von Gessner, Vice-President, reëlected; Mr. Charles Williams, Corresponding Secretary, reëlected; Sergt. Eugene A. Baldwin, Recording Secretary; Lieut. Joseph G. Seck, Treasurer, reëlected. After hearing the annual reports of the respective officers, the former President of the Association, Mr. F. DE LA BAUME, was the recipient of a magnificent painting, "Andersonville Prison," donated him by the officers of the Society for the faithful, efficient and impartial discharge of his duties as President. He thanked the donors in eloquent terms, and hoped that the Association might continue their charitable and meritorious work for a good many years. Several new members were admitted, and after distribution of the monthly relief to the needy and crippled members, the Association adjourned.

ELECTION OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, represented by CHARLES PLACE, LAWSON N. FULLER, THOMAS E. B. HAWKS, DAVID H. KNAPP and JOHN STRAITON, met at the Grammar School Building, in Manhattanville, on the 10th inst., for organization, with the following result. JOHN STRAITON, Chairman, elected by acclamation; CHARLES PLACE Secretary, and GILLESPIE MILLER Clerk. The citizens of the Twelfth Ward claim that they have one of the best local Boards in this City. Under their charge they have seven Grammar Schools and three Primary Schools, with an attendance of about 5,000 scholars, including the Randall's Island school. The amount paid for salaries to teachers during the year 1867 was $105,727 39.

SALE OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS.—On Tuesday evening next Messrs. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at Leed's Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, a valuable collection of oil paintings, being the property of Mr. JONAS PICKLES, of New-Orleans. Among the most noticeable works in the collection are the "Vision of St. Jerome," by PARMIGANIO; "Marine Moonlight," by TEMPESTA; "St. Cecilia," by VERONA; "Venus and Adonis," by DANKS, a flower piece, by BREUGHEL; "Storm at Sea," attributed to SALVATOR ROSA; "Early Morn," by ANTHONY WATTEAU, and a "Lady and her Maid," by Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE.

FIRE IN READE-STREET.—About 7 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 193 Reade-street, when the flames extended to Chambers-street. The second, third and fourth floors were entirely burnt out; names of occupants and damage unknown. The first floor was occupied by THORN & MARCLAY, butter dealers, who sustain a loss of $2,000 by water. The first floor of No. 203 Chambers-street is occupied by DEGROOT & UNDERWOOD, grocers, who lose $7,000 by water. The building is owned by STEPHEN HAY, and is damaged to the extent of $5,000. Owing to the absence of all the occupants, the insurance could not be ascertained.

POPULAR LECTURES.—Prof. C. P. BRONSON, assisted by Mrs. L. M. BRONSON and others, will give the first of a series of six instructive and amusing entertainments at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, Monday evening. The entertainments will consist of readings, recitations, music, and explanations of the principles of language and its elements, and various other subjects. He will also commence at the same place, on Thursday evening, 16th inst., a course of six lectures on physiology and the laws of life, health and happiness, illustrated and demonstrated by a superior apparatus.

THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION BALL IN AID OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM.—This entertainment comes off at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening next, Jan. 16. The reputation which the Young Men's Association—of which Mr. JEREMIAH QUINLAN is President—has obtained in the conduct of their annual balls, as well as the noble charity to which the entertainments are given, is certain to attract a fashionable and crowded attendance. There are many orphans to be cared for at the Asylum, and the expenses are necessarily heavy. The public should, therefore be liberal in their patronage.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY.—During the night of Tuesday last a gang of burglars entered the store of H. M. SILVERMAN, No. 554 Broadway, and escaped with $6,000 worth of furs, muffs, capes, skins, broadcloths and other articles. The victimized owner has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the property, to which fact the publicity of the burglary is due. This is the second time a burglary has been committed on these premises.

FIRE IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rear three-story building No. 27 Jackson-street, occupied by CHARLES SCHNEIDER, cabinet-maker, and owned by BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON. The stock was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and the building $500. The stock was uninsured.

HUMOROUS CONCERT AT HARLEM.—Mr. JOHN A. MCSORLEY gives a humorous concert to-morrow evening at the National Hall, Harlem. The programme is a racy one, and no doubt the performance will bear it out. A number of well-known artists are engaged to soothe the audience during the intervals when the humorist is taking breath.

DUCREUX'S CARRIAGE-DETACHING DEVICE.—Yesterday DUCREUX's apparatus for detaching horses from carriages instantaneously, before spoken favorably of in the TIMES, was successfully experimented with in Wall-street, when a large number of merchants and others expressed their gratification at the exhibition.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Marshal TAPPAN reports the following licenses granted during last week: Excise, 2; pawnbrokers, 21; coaches, 19; venders, 35; public carts, 14; drivers, 85; stages, 2; express, 8; miscellaneous, 5. Total, 101. Fines collected, $9. Whole amount received, $965.

A RUNAWAY CLERK.—HENRY VINCENT, employed as clerk by BUCKENHAUR & HALL, jewelers, at No. 10 Maiden-lane, absconded yesterday with a diamond necklace and ear-rings, valued at $4,000. He is supposed to have gone to Europe by the steamer.

NEW-JERSEY.

OPERATIONS OF SHOPLIFTERS.—Yesterday afternoon a party of well-dressed persons, consisting of a man and two women, visited the hardware and house-furnishing establishment of TERHUNE BROTHERS, at No. 71 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and stated that they wished to purchase an outfit for house-keeping. Some time was occupied in making the selections, and when the purchases were completed the goods were ordered to be sent to Mr. BROWN, No. 71 Montgomery-st., where the bill was to be settled. Almost immediately after the party had left, the clerk who had waited upon the strangers discovered that several packages of table cutlery were missing, and the BROWNS were at once suspected. The suspicions were confirmed upon inquiry at No. 71 Montgomery-st., where no such persons were known, and information was given to Chief of Police MCMANNUS, who detailed Detective MCWILLIAMS to look after the case. The officer, accompanied by the clerk, proceeded to the ferry, where they found one of the women in the waiting-room, and took her into custody. Upon being taken to the police-station, five packages of table cutlery, weighing over forty pounds, and valued at $60, were found to be stowed away in an underskirt made for that purpose. The other two escaped, and, it is presumed, carried away some booty.

THE ALLEGED INCEST CASE.—Quite a crowd of people assembled at the Recorder's office at Jersey City yesterday afternoon to listen to the examination in the case of DAVID A. HOPKINS, a respectable citizen, who was arrested a few days since on a charge of incest preferred by his daughter, 14 years of age. The case was set down for investigation at 2 o'clock, at which time the accused appeared with his counsel, Messrs. ISAAC W. SCUDDER, C. H. WINFIELD and Mr. NEWELL, and on the part of the prosecution H. M. STOUT for the District-Attorney, and CYRUS LAWTON, of New-York. Mrs. HOPKINS was also present, closely veiled, but from some unexplained cause the girl did not make her appearance, and no one present pretended to know her whereabouts. Mrs. HOPKINS being questioned by Recorder MARTINDALE, said that she had not seen her daughter since Monday morning last, and did not know where she was. Under these circumstances the case was adjourned to Saturday next, when, if the girl is not forthcoming, (which is not at all probable,) the case will fall to the ground and Mr. HOPKINS will be discharged.

A HORSE THIEF DELIVERS HIMSELF UP.—On the 7th inst, a horse, wagon and harness were stolen from the premises of CHARLES HUGHES at Lodi, Bergen County, which fact was duly advertised by means of handbills, together with a description of the thief. On Thursday night a German named JOHN BANDA, called at the Police-station in Hoboken and requested to deliver himself up, stating that he was the thief referred to in the handbills. The reason assigned was, that he did not believe he could escape arrest and by voluntarily surrendering himself he would get off with a year in the State Prison. BANDA gave information which will lead to the recovery of the property. He was subsequently sent to Bergan County for trial.

IN A PERILOUS POSITION.—During the latter part of Friday afternoon, while a gang of men were engaged extricating some logs near the coal dock in Hoboken, a small cake of ice upon which DENNIS SULLIVAN was standing, broke loose and separated from the main body. It was then caught by the tide, and was carried out nearly to the middle of the river before SULLIVAN could be reached. He was ultimately rescued by means of a small boat. When taken ashore, he was in a perishing condition.

FIRE AT WEEHAWKEN.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock on Friday forenoon a fire broke out in the extensive chair manufactory of ALLEN & CO., at Weehawken, which, in consequence of the high wind and insufficient means for extinguishing fires, was entirely consumed. The loss on the building was $5,000, and on stock and machinery about $14,000. No insurance.

SEIZURE OF WHISKEY.—United States Deputy Collector VANDERZEE, on Friday afternoon, seized ten barrels of whisky in the basement of No. 23 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, where it had been stored, on the ground that it contained no Government brand and that no tax had been paid thereon. The owner is unknown.

FIRE AT NEWARK.—The extensive hat factory of FIELDING & DESENDORF, situated in Church-street, Newark, N. J., was partially destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss not ascertained, but said to be fully covered by insurance. A large number of operatives are temporarily thrown out of employment by the disaster.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for Cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the Agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is inserted to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI" is blown in the glass bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores. Nos. 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done. Boiling, &c.

Letters to
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT DEPOT,
No. 542 BROADWAY, N. Y.
A CONSUMPTIVE WRITES:
For two years I have been consumptive, but feel new strength, and am recovering, by the use of Hoff's Malt Beverage.
A. BEHREND, No. 184 6th-st., N. Y.
ANOTHER SAYS:
My wife coughs now easier, has better appetite, and feels a general improvement.
F. SPICHYL, No. 205 West 38th-st.
ITS CONSTANT USE
will keep me up, as I am convinced that my system has changed for the better.
W. WANECK, No. 231 5th-st., N. Y.
I COULD EAT NOTHING
before, but now I have an excellent appetite.
CARLINE MAIDHOF,
No. 184 Eldridge-st., N. Y.
ITS EFFECT ON MY COUGH
and appetite deserves to be called an excellent one.
C. PETERSON,
Bergenwood-av., Hudson City.
MY WIFE HAS BEEN MUCH BENEFITED BY IT
in her case of consumption.
G. WIDMAN, Schoharie, N. Y.

Great Offer for the Holidays.—Waters & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 50 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs, of six superior makers, at low prices for cash, or will take one-fifth cash and balance in monthly installments for rent, and rent applied if purchased. This offer will be continued this month.

An Earache of two years' standing cured in two minutes. Test PAIN PAINT, free, at No. 170 Chatham-square, and at No. 796 3d-av.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BELCHER.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, at the residence of her parents, after a short but painful illness, MARIA L. BELCHER, wife of Joseph Belcher, of Port Jervis, and youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Maria E. Adams, of this City, in the 26th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 143 East 28th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

BUSH.—On Thursday, Jan. 9, at Portchester, WILLIAM L. BUSH, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1¼ P. M. Train leaves the New-Haven Depot, 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 11½ A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on the arrival of the train.

CLIFTON.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 11, ELIZA CLIFTON, relict of the late Timothy Clifton, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of W. B. Daland, No. 11 Monroe-av., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. Cars leave at 8¼, 9 and 9½ A. M. at the foot of Liberty-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot in Elizabeth to convey friends to the house.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Friday, Jan. 10, of diphtheria, ALICE GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Charles K. and Margaretta M. Hamilton.

Funeral services will take place at the Episcopal Church, New-Brighton, at 11 o'clock on Monday next. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Boston and Canada papers please copy.

ODELL.—On Saturday, Jan. 11, of consumption, HERMAN H. ODELL.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday, Jan. 13, at his late residence, No. 163 6th-av. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

PITMAN.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 9, CORDELIA, wife of Wm. B. Pitman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her brother, Albert Van Winkle, No. 134 West 43d-st., on Monday at 10½ o'clock.

PRESBY.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 11, of congestion of the brain, SEYMOUR, youngest son of Charles M. and Bessie Presby, aged 2 years, 2 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity Church, corner of 7th and Washington sts., Hoboken, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Canada East papers please copy.

RADCLIFF.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Jan. 10, of congestion of the lungs, SAMUEL RADCLIFF, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 134 Nassau-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1 P. M.

ROBB.—Suddenly, on Monday morning, Jan. 6, ELIZABETH CHURCH, wife of James Robb.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 44 West 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

WYCKOFF.—On Friday, Jan. 10, Mrs. ELIZA W. WYCKOFF, widow of the late Henry Wyckoff, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 14, from her late residence, in Newburgh. Carriages in waiting at Newburgh on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train from New-York.

WRIGHT.—Suddenly, on Saturday morning, Jan. 11, LOTTIE WRIGHT, youngest daughter of Mary A. and the late John Wright, in the 11th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from the residence of her mother, No. 223 West 10th-st., on Tuesday at 1 P. M.

YATES.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 10, THOMAS YATES, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 99 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT STORY OF THE YEAR.
"FOUL PLAY."
BY CHARLES READE AND DION BOUCICAULT.

This story bids fair to be one of the most striking and deeply interesting ever offered to the American reading public. It is full of incident and those powerful dramatic effects for which both the authors are famous.

"*Every Saturday*, the admirable eclectic weekly published by Ticknor & Fields, has commenced with its fifth volume a new serial, 'Foul Play,' by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, published from advance sheets. It is crisp in language and dramatic in incident, as might be expected from the authorship."—*Cleveland Herald.*

THREE PARTS of this brilliant Story are now published in

EVERY SATURDAY,

beginning with the number for Jan. 4, 1868.

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TWELFTH YEAR.
THE JEWISH MESSENGER
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICKERING & SONS' FACTORY.

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

GENTLEMEN: Convinced of the efficacy of the "Fire Extinguisher" manufactured by you, we have had thirty of them placed in various parts of our Factory for several months. By a singular accident this afternoon, a fire caught in our moulding-machine room. Water was thrown upon it with little effect, and when the "Extinguishers" were brought to bear, a large pile of shavings was completely on fire, threatening destruction to our entire factory. In less than three minutes from the time the streams from the three "Extinguishers" were first directed on the fire, it was entirely extinguished. From this experience, we are more than ever satisfied of the utility of the "Extinguishers," and recommend all manufacturers or others who have property where there is a risk from fire, to have them on hand and ready for use.

Respectfully, yours,
CHICKERING & SONS.

Fire Extinguisher Company, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MEETING OF SPIRITUALISTS AT Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st.—Mrs. NETTIE C. MAYNARD speaks at 10½ and 7½ o'clock on subjects given by the audience. Children's Lyceum meets at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3 in the ante-room.

EXPOSITIONS OF DIFFERENT PASSAGES of Scriptures are given every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. All invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-ST., between 6th and 7th-avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, Rector, will preach the second of course of sermons to the young SUNDAY EVENING.

ADVENT CHURCH, NO. 18 COOPER INSTITUTE—Preaching by C. D. WOODRUFF at 10½ A. M., and by J. G. HOOK at 3 P. M. on SUNDAY, 12th inst.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. G. W. LORD. Strangers invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. BROWN. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, HUDSON-ST., opposite Grove.—Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach, D. V., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Services at 7½.

PEW FOR SALE OR RENT—IN THE Church of the Incarnation, Rev. Dr. Montgomery. Apply to J. J. BONNET & CO., No. 34 Liberty-st.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF ZION CHURCH, 3D-AV. and 39th-st., Right Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, Rector; Rev. James Murray, Curate. Free to all. Services and offices: Sundays, 10½ and 7½, service and sermon. Sunday-school 9 and 3; infant school at 9 and 2; afternoon sessions both schools for singing. The Holy Communion on the second Sunday morning in the month. Holy Baptism at any service. Children's service, first Sunday in the month, at 3 P. M., in the Parish Chapel. Wednesday evening lecture at 7½. Special services during Lent. Industrial School on Saturdays at 10 A. M., No. 230 East 38th-st.; open to all. Clothing and provisions given on Friday mornings. The Curate is at the Chapel every Wednesday forenoon.

A MEETING OF LIVE MEN AND WOMEN.—Thinking minds and lovers of truth and goodness are earnestly invited to attend the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 1½ A. M. and 7 P. M., to investigate the principles of a Universal system of combination, for the elevation and redemption of the race. J. S. CROCKER, in behalf of the Coöperation Universal or Divine Mutuality.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, will preach, in behalf of the "Midnight Mission," in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, at 7½ o'clock. A liberal collection is earnestly hoped for, as the Mission is greatly in need of funds for the continuance of their successful work.

A REVIVAL SERVICE AT THE SEVENTH-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av.—Rev. B. W. GORHAM will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7 o'clock in the EVENING. Mr. GORHAM will also preach every evening in the week, except Saturday. Sacramental service held at 3 o'clock SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-street, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend. In the evening a lecture, under the auspices of the Early Closing Association, on *Coöperation and Emigration—A Word to Dry-Goods Clerks.*

DEDICATION.—THE NEW METHODIST Episcopal Chapel in East 11th-st., near Avenue B, will be dedicated to the service and worship of God on SUNDAY next, Jan. 12. Dedication sermons by Rev. Bishop JANES at 10½ A. M.; Rev. C. D. FOSS at 3 P. M.; Rev. Dr. FOSTER at 7 P. M. PHILIP PHILLIPS will sing and conduct the singing throughout the day.

ST. TIMOTHY EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (free.) 5th-st., next of 8th-av.—The Rector, Rev. Dr. GEER, will repeat his sermon on *Inordinate Affection,* on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock P. M. Children's service at 3½ o'clock.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE FOURTH of a series of meetings of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society, will be held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner 42d-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses may be expected.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Methodist Church, on 125th-st., near 6th-av., Harlem, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. This is the second service of the New Chapel enterprise begun under the auspices of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the A. C. M. Society.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine, on the methods adopted by London Christians to preach Christ to the neglected. The Pastor, Dr. DOWLING, will preach in the forenoon.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 12th inst., corner Catherine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at the corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M.; at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES.—Rutgers College, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Divine service every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. On SUNDAY, 12th inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD, Associate Rector, will preach in the morning, and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, in the evening.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting, in behalf of the New-York City Mission, will be held on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. COXTON, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Hon. WM. E. DODGE and others.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. JOHN LYLE, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Assurance.* Communion service at 3 P. M. Also, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*And Yet There is Room.* Revival meetings every evening next week. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the 30th-st. Church, near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. WM. H. FERRIS and Rev. B. K. PIERCE are the speakers.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Morning subject—*Proof that Christ was baptized by sprinkling.* Evening—*Fall of Jericho.* Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Service SUNDAY, God willing, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Cautions about Religious Instructors of Youth, with special reference to the literature of the day.*

REVIVAL SERVICES.—BEEKMAN HILL M. E. Church, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. B. POMEROY, of the Troy Conference, and author of the book called, "Shocks from the Battery," will preach on SUNDAY next, at 7 P. M., and possibly EVERY EVENING during the week at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (at 7½ o'clock) *The Doctrine Concerning Christ's Two Advents, from the Apostles' Time to the Present Day.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE Baptist Sunday-school Union, with the Macdougal-st. Church, near Spring-st., MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 7½ o'clock; half an hour will be spent in singing Sunday-school hymns under the direction of W. F. SHERWIN, after which, interesting addresses.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting following the evening services. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

PRAYER-BOOKS FOR MISSION WORK—Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., will preach in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner of 21st-st., on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, the first of a series of sermons, under the auspices of the New-York Bible and Common Prayer-book Society. Service at 7½ o'clock.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing of select pieces by the children.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV.—A. W. FRASER, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 38 East 28th-st. and No. 266 Henry-st.; funerals conducted in a proper manner, and every article requisite furnished at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—THE PASTOR, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M.; Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Strangers' class at close of morning sermon. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T. J. LATHROP will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON; services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING—*What did Paul preach at Athens?* EVENING—*Jude 13 Explained by Astronomy.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 12, preaching at 10½ and 7 by G. C. ESRAY. Evening subject—*The Great Mystery; a Sermon Without a Text.* Seats free. All made welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services Protestant Episcopal. Seats free. Hours on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Rector, Rev. ABBOTT BROWN.

THE WORLD ON FIRE.—THE PASTOR of Mount Zion, Bishop SNOW, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Will there be a Universal Physical Conflagration?*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Rev. DAVID MITCHEL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*Perfection of Character the Goal of Life.* All welcome.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the afternoon service being for the deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—Rev. H. S. CARPENTER will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGATIONAL,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school in the chapel at 3½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Dr. F. L. H. WILLIS addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject in the evening—*Theodore Parker in Spirit Life.* Conference at 3 P. M. The public invited.

A NOTICE.—REV. CHARLES B. SMYTH LECtures at Dr. Cheever's Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 12, at 3½ o'clock, on *The New-York Press, D. Ds., Demons, Dollars, and the Dickens.*

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV., Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—The discourse SUNDAY EVENING will be addressed to young men.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-St., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M., on *The Coming of the Lord.* Seats free. No collection.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., near Broadway.—Short musical service with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal) corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS—LAMARTINE HALL, corner 8th-av. and 29th-st., every SUNDAY, Circle at 2 P. M. Trance Speaker of lecture at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. J. F. CLARK, of Boston Mass., will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY, Jan. 12. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Congregation, Rev. GEO. SCOTT, D. D., will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 11, 1868.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '68, R...	136	550 Mar. Min. Pr....	15¾
55,000 U. S. 6s. '81. C....	109¼	100 do....	15¾
5,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R...	109⅜	50 Pacific M....	113¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62...	105⅞	300 do....	113¾
		100 do....b30	113¾
20,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s. C. '62....	108¾	15 do....	114
		10 do....	113⅜
18,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s C. '64....	106⅞	100 do....	113⅜
		100 Atlantic Mail....	112
100,000 do....	106⅞	200 do....	112½
60,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65....new	107	200 Boston W. P....	22½
10,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....new	105⅞	100 Adams Ex. Co....	77½
118,000 do....	106⅛	100 do....	77
		70 do....	77
115,000 U. S. 6s, 10-40s. C....	102⅞	10 do....	77½
		2 Amer. Ex....	73½
1,000 U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Issue....	105⅞	250 Mer. U. Ex....	37⅛
4,000 do....	105⅞	100 do....	37⅜
		20 do....	37⅛
18,000 do....	105⅞	425 N. Y. Cen. R....	124⅛
100,000 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 2d ser....	105⅞	100 do....	124
		200 do....b10	124⅝
300,000 do....3d Ser	105⅝	700 Erie R....	77
10,000 do....	105⅞	300 do....	76⅞
5,000 N.Y. State Bounty Loan R....	106	2000 do....	76⅞
		100 do....s30	76½
5,000 Brook. 6s Park L....	92	200 do....b30	76⅞
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x-c....	61¾	10 Erie R. Pf....	78
4,000 do....	61⅞	400 Mich. Cen. R....	109
4,000 do....	61⅞	100 do....	109⅛
40,000 Tenn. 6s, new....	59¼	33 do....	109
25,000 do....	59⅞	1500 M. So. & N. I. R....	88
10,000 do....	59⅝	100 Hud. Riv. R....	142⅞
500 Ga. St. 7s....	81⅞	200 do....	142
		200 do....	143
2,000 Vir. 6s, new....	42	8 N. Y. & N. H. R....	136
3,000 N. Car 6s....x-c	51	200 Reading R....	94⅞
2,000 do....	51¼	400 do....	94½
20,000 do....b10	51⅞	200 do....b10	94⅞
20,000 N. C. S. 6s. new....	51¼	1000 do....	94⅞
30,000 Missouri 6s....	99¾	20 do....	95
4,000 do....	99	70 Panama R....	290
1,000 do....	99	600 Clev. & Pitts....	94⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue....	84	1200 do....	94⅞
		1600 do....	94
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue....	99	50 Clev., Col. & Cin. R....	99
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83....	91	100 Chic. & N. W....	62⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76....	103	100 do....	61
		6 do....	60
15,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs....	85	200 Chic. & N. W. R. Pf....	74
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st M....	87	200 do....	74¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M....	77½	400 do....	74⅞
6,000 Gt. W. R. 2d M....	70	200 Clev. & Tol....	103
5,000 do....	69⅞	900 do....	103⅞
2,000 Del., L. & W. 1st....	96½	1200 do....	103¼
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st....	87	500 do....s60	103
1,000 O. & M. 1st M....	88	600 do....	103½
1,000 Mich. So. 2d M....	92	500 do....b10	103½
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M....	96	200 do....s60	103
2,000 Mor. & Essex 2d....	85	500 Chi. & R. I....	98⅞
2,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st....	87	1400 do....	98⅞
30 Bk. of Com'ce....	116	700 do....	98
		400 do....	98⅜
20 do....	115	300 do....s60	98
50 Bank of Republic....	112	850 Mil. & St. Paul....	50
50 Shoe & L. Bk....	109½	300 do....	50½
15 Cent. National....	102½	200 do....	50
50 Ninth Nat. Bk....	101	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	67
20 Fourth National....	104	100 do....	66⅞
10 St. Nicholas Bank....	106	300 do....	66⅞
		100 do....	66¾
5 Bk. of Comm'tn....	104	100 do....b60	67
100 Canton Co....b30	51	200 Tol. & W. & W....	46⅞
300 do....	51	900 P., F. W. & C....	101⅞
200 do....	50⅞	400 do....	101⅞
200 do....	50⅞	200 do....b30	102⅛
100 Cum. Coal Pf....	30½	200 do....b30	102⅛
100 do....	35	400 do....	102
100 do....	35	1250 O. & Miss. R....	31½
300 West. U. Tel....	37⅞	100 do....b15	32
100 Quick. Min. Co....	26⅞	100 do....	31⅞
100 N. Y. Guano....	3½	150 H. & St. J. Pf....	66
100 Mariposa Min. Co....	8½	40 M. & P. Du C. 1st Pf....	99¼
100 do....	8⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 Brook. 6s. W. L....	94	300 Mer. U. Ex....	37⅞
1,000 N. Y. St. 7s. Bounty Loan....C	106	65 do....	37⅞
6,000 Tenn. 6s. new....	59¾	100 Erie R. Pf....	76½
5,000 Mo. St. 6s....	99⅞	100 Reading R....	94⅞
20,000 do....	100	179 Mich. Cen. R....	109
10 Tenth Nat. Bank....	102	800 M. S. & N. I....	87½
200 W. U. Tel....	38	700 Mil. & St. P....	50½
300 do....	38¼	100 do....	50
100 Bos. Water P....	22½	500 Clev. & Pitts....	93
10 Adams Ex....	77½	253 C. & N. W. R. Pf....	73½
100 do....	77⅝	210 Cleve. & Tol....	103
100 do....	77½	200 do....	103¼
200 do....	78	800 do....	103½
100 Am. Ex. Co....	74	200 do....	103⅝
300 N. Y. Cen....	124	300 Chic. & R. I. R....	98
700 do....	123⅞	700 do....	97⅞
100 do....b3	124¼	100 do....	97¾
500 do....	123¾	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	65½
300 do....	124	800 do....	65
200 Erie R....	76¼	200 Tol., W. & W....	46¾
2000 do....	76½	400 P., Ft. W. & C....	101½
100 do....	76⅝	900 Ohio & Miss. R....	31½
		10 Jol. & Chi. R....	97

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells Fargo Ex....	46½	200 Mil. & St. P....	49⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co....	76¾	400 Pitts., F. W. & C....	102¼
200 Mer. U. Ex....	37¼	500 do....	102
500 Quicksilver....	26¼	200 do....	102⅛
300 do....	26⅛	100 do....b15	102¼
300 do....b10	26⅛	100 do....c	102⅜
100 do....c	26⅜	400 Ohio & Miss R....	31⅞
800 Mariposa Pr....	15½	200 do....b10	32
300 do....b10	15⅝	300 do....	32
200 do....c	15⅛	400 Mich. S. & N. I. R....	87⅛
100 do....s15	15⅝	200 do....b10	87⅞
200 do....b30	15½	800 do....	87⅞
1100 Pacific Mail....	114	800 do....	87⅞
200 do....c	114	300 do....b3	87⅞
100 do....b15	114½	1500 Clev. & Pitts....	93¾
300 West U. Tel....	37⅞	500 do....b3	93¾
300 N. Y. Cen....	124½	400 Clev. & Tol....	102
400 do....	124⅛	400 do....	102½
400 do....b5	124⅛	200 do....	102½
600 do....	124¼	600 do....	102¾
200 do....	124⅛	200 do....b3	103
100 do....b10	124¼	200 Chic., R. I. & P....	98½
200 Boston W. P....c	22¼	600 do....	98¼
600 Erie R....	76½	100 do....b10	98⅞
1800 do....	76⅝	400 do....	98⅜
500 do....c	76⅞	100 do....c	98⅞
400 do....b3	76⅞	200 do....b15	98½
300 do....b15	76¾	1200 Chi. & N. W. R....	61⅜
1200 do....	76¾	400 do....	61⅞
1900 do....b3	76⅞	200 do....c	61⅞
100 Hudson R....	143	400 do....c	61⅝
500 do....	141	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	74
100 do....	141¼	2300 do....	71⅛
1200 Reading R....	94½	800 do....b3	74⅛
400 do....	94⅞	200 do....s15	74
400 do....b3	94½	400 do....b10	74⅛
200 M. & St. P. Pf....	66⅞	300 do....b15	74¼
100 do....	67	200 do....s10	74½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Quick. Min....	26¼	100 Reading R....	94½
100 do....b10	26½	100 Ohio & M. R....b10	31⅞
100 do....	26½	200 do....	31⅞
100 Mar. Pref....	15	500 Mich. S. & N. I....	87½
600 Pac. Mail....	113¾	1300 do....	87⅞
300 West. U. Tel....b5	37⅞	200 do....b15	87½
100 N. Y. Cen....	123⅞	300 do....c	87⅞
800 do....	123⅞	1200 do....	87¼
200 do....c	123⅞	600 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	66⅞
100 do....b10	123⅞	800 Cleve. & Pitts....	93⅞
800 do....	123⅞	200 do....	93⅞
1300 Erie Railroad....	76¼	200 do....b10	93⅞
600 do....b3	76¼	400 Clev. & Tol....	103
400 do....	76½	400 do....	102⅞
200 do....b10	76¼	800 C., R. I. & P....	97½
200 Hud. Riv. R....	140½	200 do....b3	97⅞
200 Mil. & St. P....	50	200 do....	97⅞
300 do....	50½	800 Chic. & N. W. R....	61½
600 do....s3	50¼	200 do....	61⅜
400 P. F. W. & C....	101¾	200 do....c	61⅝
100 do....c	101⅞	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf....c	73⅞
100 do....b10	101⅞	800 do....	74

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$100,000 Amer. Gold....	138	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	65⅞
200 Canton Co....b30	51	100 do....	65⅞
100 Adams Ex. Co....b30	78	100 Ohio & Miss R....	31⅜
100 Quicksilver....	25½	100 do....	31½
100 Mar. Min. Co....	8⅜	1600 Mich. S. & N. I....	86⅞
50 Pacific Mail....	112⅝	1800 do....	86⅞
100 do....	112½	600 do....b3	86⅞
300 West. U. Tel....	38	200 do....b10	86⅞
100 do....b10	38½	600 do....b3	86¾
200 N. Y. Cen. R....	123⅞	200 do....s10	86⅞
300 do....b5	123⅞	400 do....b10	86⅞
100 do....s10	123⅞	2200 Clev. & Pitts....	93
100 do....	123¾	100 Cleve. & Tol....	102½
200 Erie R....	75¾	400 do....	102⅞
1200 do....b3	75⅞	200 do....s10	102¾
2200 do....	75⅞	400 do....	102⅞
400 do....b10	75⅞	1100 Chic., R. I. & P....	97½
200 Mar. Pf....	15	100 do....b5	97⅞
200 Hud. R. R....	140⅞	800 do....	97⅞
300 Harlem R. R....	122	100 do....b10	97¾
300 Reading R....	94¼	300 Chic. & N. W. R....	61⅞
300 do....b10	94⅞	500 do....b10	61½
300 do....	94⅞	600 do....b3	61½
500 Mil. & St. Paul....	50¼	1200 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	73¾
200 do....	50⅞		

SATURDAY, Jan. 11—P. M.

The upward sales of Gold were continued this forenoon up to 138¼@138⅜ ℔ cent., but after 1 o'clock they fell off to 138@137⅞ ℔ cent., and closed about the same as on Friday. The exports of all descriptions of specie by the day's steamers were $916,285, making for the whole week $2,940,752. The Customs of the week in Gold were $1,664,000; the Gold Payments out of the Treasury, $3,091,000 for January Interest, and $2,353,250 on the Principal of the Loan of 1847-67. The Banks made the further heavy gain of $6,498,242 on their Gold averages, and also add $1,641,915 to their Greenbacks. The aggregate gain on the Deposit line is $7,764,739. The Loans increase $3,429,426. The Circulation is $40,259 less than last Monday. It is not surprising on this movement that Money is easy at Bank at 6@7 ℔ cent., and on the Street at 6 ℔ cent. Bills on London are ⅛@¼ lower—109⅞ for standard Bankers.

The Public Funds were quite buoyant at a further advance on nearly all the 5-20s, 10-40s and 7-30s from Friday's sales, and the business active until near the close of the day, when sellers were disposed to concede ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. from the top rates of the morning. The State Bonds were higher for Tennessees, dull and ⅛ ℔ cent. lower for Missouris, and in North Carolinas there was a fair business at 51¼ ℔ cent. There was a better inquiry for the Railway mortgage bonds, but only a few descriptions are offered with any freedom at the Exchange Board. The Rock Island Consolidated Mortgage has advanced to 93½ ℔ cent. ex-January coupon. Northwest Convertibles sold at 85 ℔ cent.

The Railway and Miscellaneous Shares were again much excited, and the speculation continued strongly upward until after 1 o'clock, when part of Friday's rapid advance was lost, and there was some inclination to realize on Erie, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, &c., by parties satisfied to take the chances of buying back 1@2 ℔ cent. lower.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. Missouris recovered to par and Tennessees sold at 59⅞ per cent. The Railways looking stronger after the Bank returns.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s....	102⅞	102⅞	Missouris....	99¾	100
U. S. 5-20s, 1862....	108½	108⅝	Northwest....	61¼	61½
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	105⅞	105⅝	N. West Pref....	73⅞	73⅞
N. Y. Central....	124⅝	124	Rock Island....	97¾	97⅝
Erie....	76¾	76½	Fort Wayne....	101	101⅝
Hudson....	142½	141	W. U. Telegraph.	38	38
Reading....	94¾	94½	St. Paul Pref....	66¾	65½
Mich. Southern..	87½	87	St. Paul Com....	49¾	50¼
Ohio and Miss....	31⅞	31¾	Pacific Mail....	114	112⅝
Pittsburgh....	93⅞	93	American Gold..	137⅝	137⅞
Tenn 6s, new....	59¼	59⅞	Bills on London.	110	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868....	136½	5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865....	107
6 ℔ cent., coup., 1868....	136½	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is....	105
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881....	109½	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is..	105¼
500 & 1,000, 1881....	109¼	5-20 cou., small....	104⅝
5-20 reg., 1862....	105¾	5-20 coup., 1867....	105½
5-20 coup., small, 1862....	108	Oregon ½ yearly, '81....	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862....	108⅝	10-40 reg., 1874....	102⅞
5-20 reg., 1864....	105	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874....	102⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864....	106⅝	7 3-10 2d series....	105½
5-20 reg., 1865....	106	7 3-10 3d series....	105⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'....	114	Hanover....	105½
Mechanics'....	115½	Irving....	104½
Union....	115½	Metropolitan....	125½
City....	201	Nassau....	103½
Phenix....	102	Shoe and Leather....	109
Fulton....	156	Corn Exchange....	122
Seventh Ward....	105	Continental....	100
State of New-York....	106	St. Nicholas....	105
Commerce....	116	Commonwealth....	103
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	New-York County....	145
Ocean....	100	Park....	140
American Exchange.	115	Central National....	102½
Chatham....	146	Fourth National....	103½
Bank of the Repub..	112	Ninth National....	101

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870....	101½	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99⅝
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan....	106	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99⅞
N. Y. B'y loan....	106	Illinois 6s cou. 1879....	99⅞
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	100½	Illinois War Loan....	99⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873.	100½	Tennessee 6 ℔ c.. ex-c.	61½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874.	100½	Tennessee new bds....	59½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	100½	Virginia 6s. ex coup....	44
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1877.	100½	Virginia 6s, n. b....	42
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1878.	100½	Georgia 7s. new bonds..	81½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan. 1874.	92	North Carolina 6s....	64
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875....	100	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51
Ohio 6 ℔ c.. 1881....	100	North Car. 6s. n. bds..	51
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886....	10[illegible]½	Missouri 6s....	99
Illinois C. bonds 1860....	99	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	84
Illinois reg., 186[illegible]....	99	Missouri Pacific R. is..	99
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860..	99¼	California 7s....	125½
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862..	99½	Connecticut 6s....	98
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865.	99⅜		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883....	91½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887....	90½	Tol. & W. 2d M....	77½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es....	88	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	66
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n....	88	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876....	103	Gt. Western. 1st M. '68.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76..	123	Gt. Western 1st M. 88..	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76..	122	Gt. Western 2d M. '93..	70
Erie 7s. 2d mid.. 1879....	102½	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90.	68
Erie 7s. 3d. mid.. 1883....	97½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M....	70
Erie 7s. 4th mid.. 1880....	92	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie. 1st '77	91	Gal. & Chi. extended..	101
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869.	103	Chi. & R. I. con. iss....	93½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85..	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M.. '75....	96	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	96½
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72....	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8p. c. 1st M..	109	Cleve. & P. 2d M....	96½
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	98	Chi. & Alton S. F., in..	91½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	55
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds..	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M..	87
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv....	84½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	81
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87	Marietta & Cin.. 1st M.	87
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts.	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M....	87
Del. L. & W. 1st M....	95	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	100
Del. L. & W. 2d M....	95½	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M....	67
Tol. & W. 1st Mort....	90½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....	95½

The New York Central Road earned in December:

1867....	$1,075,000
1866....	935,000
Increase....	$140,000

Earnings of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for the fourth week in December:

1867....	$97,428
1866....	98,318
Decrease....	$890

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey has declared its usual quarterly dividend of four and a half per cent. and the government tax, payable on the 20th inst.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 10, 1868, was $2,481,375.

The earnings of the Boston and Providence Railroad for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers....	$651,756 12	$640,441 73
From freight....	490,334 67	380,301 52
From rents....	11,421 96	15,531 08
From expresses....	13,983 07	12,970 04
From mails....	9,575 00	9,175 00
From interest received....	6,763 22	3,527 98
From dividends on stock.	7,000 00	6,200 00
Totals....	$1,190,784 04	$1,066,147 35
EXPENSES.		
Coal, wood and water....	$92,625 54	$85,585 25
Repairs of railroad....	69,253 98	76,710 12
New sleepers....	14,000 00	14,000 00
New iron....	38,713 19	82,368 83
Repairs of locomotives....	84,624 34	45,074 03
Repairs of passenger cars..	33,026 06	37,875 10
Repairs of freight cars....	40,000 00	33,670 72
Repairs of stations, &c....	60,000 00	42,522 17
Repairs of bridges....	12,000 00	12,000 00
Repairs of fences....	5,000 00	4,575 62
Snow account....	1,000 00	5,338 05
Gratuities and damages....	5,000 00	13,010 72
Passengers and expenses..	73,490 25	88,547 63
Freight and expenses....	110,989 64	97,268 54
Miscellaneous expenses....	18,359 53	19,489 77
Switch and gatemen....	19,459 01	23,199 48
Taxes and insurance....	25,797 10	23,937 76
Waste for cleaning cars, &c.	2,398 81	2,006 58
Oil for engines, cars, &c....	8,973 84	6,481 77
Labor carrying mails....	1,693 81	864 73
Total....	$716,405 10	$714,727 67
U. S. Government and State tax....	$8,548 64	$74,117 22
Interest paid on bonds....	1,186 25	1,350 00
Totals....	$806,139 99	$790,194 89
Net earnings....	$384,644 05	$275,952 46
Add balance from previous year....		542,051 38
Total....		$818,003 84
Dividends July 1, 1867, and Jan. 1, 1868, 5 per cent. each....		$336,000 00
Additional tax claimed by Government on amount added to funds for renewal and cost of new stations, new cars and locomotives, from June 30, 1864, to Nov. 30, 1866....		11,159 35
Paid on account of new engine house at Roxbury....		48,448 01
Paid on account of new bridge at India Point, Providence....		23,029 39
Balance to new account....		399,367 09
Total, as above....		$818,003 84

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show a decrease of $124,636 69; with a decrease in expenses of $15,945 10—making a decrease in net earnings of $108,691 59. The equipment of the road consists of: 31 locomotives, 46½ passenger, 12 baggage, 200 house, 37 platform, 48 coal and 115 gravel cars. Miles run by engines, 448,521. Cost of fuel per mile, 18.59 cents.

BALANCE SHEET, NOV. 30.

	1866.	1867.
Construction....	$3,152,600 00	$3,152,600 00
Equipment....	207,400 00	207,400 00
Notes receivable....	40,955 03	955 03
Cash....	139,886 02	30,030 91
Cash for dividends....	3,896 00	5,356 00
Cash balances due the Corporation....	44,133 22	44,987 45
Land that may be sold....	52,618 15	51,628 15
Shares B. & P. R. R....	30,000 00	30,000 00
Shares Stoughton Br....	40,000 00	40,000 00
Balances due the Co....	60,109 71	11,473 00
Materials on hand....	166,668 49	149,104 75
Real estate....	103,039 01	103,039 01
Cost of land and filling in	228,863 29	228,863 29
Total....	$6,270,168 92	$4,057,438 19
Capital stock....	3,360,000 00	3,360,000 00
Bonds payable in 1868....	15,000 00	....
Dividends unclaimed....	3,896 00	5,356 00
Dividends due Jan. 1....	168,000 00	168,000 00
Cash balances due other corporations....	41,974 27	30,332 73
Renewal bonds....	139,247 27	94,382 37
Surplus earnings....	542,051 38	399,367 09
Total....	$4,270,168 92	$4,057,438 19

President.—John H. Clifford.

Directors.—John H. Clifford, C. H. Warren, G. W. Hallet, Samuel T. Dana, J. Huntington Wolcott, T. P. I. Goddard.

Superintendent.—A. A. Folsom.

The imports of foreign Wool into this port last year were 37,547 bales, weighing 18,364,010 lbs., and valued at $3,040,623, against 58,890 bales, weighing 36,167,993 lbs., and valued at $5,215,075, in 1866. The imports in 1867 were from the following countries:

	Bales.	Weight, lbs.	Value.
England....	11,546	4,083,941	$894,550
Buenos Ayres....	8,312	5,760,630	867,403
France....	5,385	1,847,802	239,949
Africa....	437	187,045	31,922
Brazil....	1,966	1,301,919	203,478
Bremen....	1	100	20
New-Granada....	14	2,181	279
British West Indies..	4	421	39
Turkey....	37	16,875	1,806
Dutch West Indies....	36	11,466	1,379
Cisplatine Republic..	1,943	1,586,266	262,286
Russia....	6,261	2,256,457	452,143
British East Indies....	100	33,600	5,475
Chili....	1,500	673,054	79,524
Venezuela....	1	203	23
Austria....	4	2,050	347

The Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, in its annual review of the Grain trade of the port, says:

"Although we do not contemplate, at this time, to give anything more than a report of the flour and grain trade of our city during the year just ended, yet, as a matter of general interest, we add, in our first tabular statement, the total receipts of the year of a few other leading products. The total receipts of articles named during the past three years have been as follows. Those by team and lake are not included in these aggregates:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
Flour, bbls....	616,475	870,191	848,138
Wheat, bushels....	1,095,103	809,596	1,497,197
Corn, bushels....	524,374	446,089	477,773
Oats, bushels....	289,536	197,951	394,508
Barley, bushels....	209,655	106,844	199,602
Rye, bushels....	4,934	38,533	24,200
Butter, lbs....	711,678	1,425,094	1,782,722
Wool, lbs....	8,294,586	7,243,375	10,894,037
Hides....	2,200,791	2,494,209	....
Cattle....	64,136	87,002	81,923
Sheep....	101,871	86,462	83,834
Live Hogs....	160,794	95,401	151,943
Dressed Hogs....	36,211	52,986	....
Feed, tons....	2,771	3,769	2,988
Pork, bbls....	17,153	56,180	....

In instituting a comparison between the products of 1866 and 1867, so far as shown by the foregoing statement, it should be remembered that the harvests of 1865 were very bountiful, and that the arrivals of breadstuffs during the first seven months of 1866, which hereafter will be seen were quite liberal, were of the yield of 1865, although entering into the trade of 1866; while the yield of 1866 afforded almost nothing to be moved during the first seven months of 1867. Hence the comparative statements of the two years do not differ materially, although there can be no doubt that the yield of 1867 considerably exceeded that of 1866, while perhaps not equaling as to quantity that of some former seasons."

From Oct. 1 to Jan. 5, 931,137 Hogs were received in the Chicago market, against 449,635 during same time last year. Of these 631,648 have been packed in Chicago, against 285,337 last year. The indications now are that the Pork-packing season will soon close.

The editors of the *Shipping and Commercial List*, in their annual review of the Petroleum trade, give the annexed statistics:

TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

	bbls.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1867, Crude and Refined....	42,019
Received in 1867....	1,289,175
Add to reduce to bbls. of 40 gallons, 2 gallons each....	64,459
Total supply....	1,395,653
Deduct export in 1867, equal to....845 853	
Deduct stock on hand Jan. 1, 1868.. 80,503—	926,356
Taken for consumption in 1867....	469,297
Taken for consumption in 1866....	292,486
Taken for consumption in 1865....	267,181
Taken for consumption in 1864....	242,187
Taken for consumption in 1863....	314,461

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	1867. Gallons.	1866. Gallons.	1862. Gallons.
From New-York....	33,834,133	34,501,385	6,720,273
From Boston....	2,264,113	1,591,694	1,071,200
From Philadelphia....	28,437,429	28,811,853	2,800,978
From Baltimore....	1,515,454	2,483,419	175,100
From Portland....	900	12,100	120,250
From New-Bedford....	....	30,000	....
From Cleveland....	....	....	....
Total gallons....	67,052,020	67,430,451	10,887,701
Equal to barrels....	1,676,300	1,685,761	272,192

And, in their review of the Sugar trade, they show that:

"The total receipts of foreign Raw Sugar into the United States, exclusive of the States and Territories on the Pacific, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, were 355,801 tons, against receipts in 1866 of 403,497 tons; in 1865, 362,243 tons; in 1864, 214,099 tons; in 1863, 243,137 tons; in 1862, 247,015 tons; in 1861, 242,908 tons; and in 1860, 341,532 tons, while the consumption of foreign in 1867 was 378,068 tons, against a consumption of foreign in 1866 of 383,178 tons; in 1865, 345,809 tons; in 1864, 192,660 tons; in 1863, 231,308 tons; in 1862, 241,411 tons; in 1861, 241,420 tons; and in 1860, 296,950 tons, and that the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic Cane Sugar in 1867 was 400,568 tons, against a Total Consumption in 1866 of 391,678 tons; in 1865, 350,809 tons; in 1864, 220,660 tons; in 1863, 284,308 tons; in 1862, 432,411 tons; in 1861, 363,819 tons; and in 1860, 415,281 tons, being a decrease in the Consumption of Foreign in 1867, as compared with that of 1866, of 5,110 tons, or 1⅓ ℔ cent., but an increase in the Consumption of Foreign and Domestic of 8,890 tons, or about 2¼ ℔ cent. The quantity taken for Consumption the past year considerably exceeded the whole receipts, reducing the stock at the Ports 28,498 tons, and leaving a smaller supply at the close of the year than before since Jan. 1, 1863.

Owing to the introduction of improved modes of refining, which require less machinery, and, consequently, a smaller outlay of capital, the manufacture of sugar made from molasses has received a great impetus, and the quantity of sugar produced has been much larger than before. We estimate the consumption of molasses for this purpose at the various refineries throughout the country at 120,000 hhds., against 86,000 hhds. in 1866, yielding say 60,000,000 pounds of sugar, or in round numbers 26,700 tons. Refiners complain that the molasses received from Cuba is becoming more and more undesirable for their purpose, consequent upon the manipulations the article receives on the plantation, and we notice that some of the oldest establishments in this vicinity have abandoned molasses and resorted to sugar, this branch of the trade being esteemed more profitable.

It is quite impossible to arrive at any satisfactory result as to the yield of Maple Sugar; the estimates vary all the way from 22,000 up to 28,000 tons. We incline to the belief that the lowest amount is full large, and so we place the production for 1867 at 22,000 tons.

The consumption of raw Sugar in the States and Territories on the Pacific is estimated at 18,000 tons.

A very small quantity of Sugar has been made from the Beet Root, and a little from the Sorgo, but the results are scarcely of sufficient importance to make a point of. The project that was entertained a year or two ago respecting the manufacture of Sugar from Indian corn, we believe, has been definitely abandoned.

The consumption of the various descriptions of Sugar the past year may be stated as follows: Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic, 400,568 tons; in the States and Territories on the Pacific, 18,000 tons; consumption of Sugar made from Molasses, 26,700 tons; and of Maple Sugar, 22,000 tons. Total, 467,268 tons, against a total consumption of all kinds in 1866 of 452,678 tons, being an increase of 14,590 tons, or about 3¼ ℔ cent.

The crop of Louisiana Sugar is still insignificant as compared with former years, though the fact that it is steadily, though slowly, on the increase, is encouraging. The crop now coming forward is estimated at 50,000@55,000 hhds., against a previous crop of about 40,000 hhds.

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK.	1867. Hhds.	Tcs.	Bbls.
From Cuba....	219,609	12,402	8,745
From Porto Rico....	32,576	3	3,686
From St. Croix....	2,893	14	532
From Demerara....	2,439	214	4,188
From Martinique....	1,672	10	250
From Barbados....	1,584	207	777
From Jamaica, and other British West Indies....	375	319	741
From Dutch, and other West Indies....	6	....	713
From Brazil....	....	....	60
From Manila....	....	....	....
From Java....	....	....	....
From European and other Foreign ports....	328	141	350
Total rec'ts of foreign direct	261,473	13,310	22,049
Add receipts of Melado....	555	....	2
Received from Texas....	130	....	....
Received from Louisiana....	557	....	92
Received from other coastwise ports....	1,125	1	15,133
Total receipts....	263,840	13,311	37,276
Add stock, Jan. 1, 1867....	34,261	....	....
Total supply....	298,101	13,311	37,276
Deduct exports to foreign ports and shipments inland to Canada....	6,814	320	755
Balance....	291,787	12,991	36,521
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1868....	13,576	....	....
Taken from this port for consumption in 1867....	278,211	12,991	36,521

RECEIVED AT NEW-YORK.	1867. Boxes.	Bags, Mats & Baskts.	Total Tons of 2,240 lbs.
From Cuba....	209,120	500	173,942
From Porto Rico....	....	....	16,481
From St. Croix....	5	....	1,875
From Demerara....	....	....	2,574
From Martinique....	....	....	898
From Barbados....	....	....	9e5
From Jamaica, and other British West Indies....	....	972	515
From Dutch, and other West Indies....	129	3,143	246
From Brazil....	743	18,153	1,638
From Manila....	....	100,841	3,129
From Java....	....	3,840	761
From European and other foreign ports....	....	200	276
Total rec'ts of foreign direct	209,997	127,619	203,418
Add receipts of Melado....	....	....	224
Received from Texas....	....	....	59
Received from Louisiana....	....	....	296
Received from other coastwise ports....	1,083	....	2,417
Total receipts....	211,080	127,649	206,414
Add stock, Jan. 1, 1867....	40,964	116,593	31,926
Total supply....	252,044	244,242	238,340
Deduct exports to foreign ports and shipments inland to Canada....	5,994	....	4,897
Balance....	246,050	244,242	233,443
Deduct stock, Jan. 1, 1868....	24,377	10,353	13,006
Taken from this port for consumption in 1867....	221,673	233,889	220,437

	Tons.
Consumption in 1867, as above....	220,437
Consumption in 1866....	227,134
Decrease in 1867....	6,697
Foreign received direct and coastwise in 1867....	218,515
Foreign received direct and coastwise in 1866....	226,439
Decrease in consumption of foreign, 1867....	7,924

The imports of Hides into this port in each of the last three years have been as follows:

Foreign.	1867.	1866.	1865.
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Dry....	1,487,235	819,296	690,057
Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Salted....	24,066	7,421	2,500
Rio Grande Dry....	241,705	295,995	195,573
Rio Grande Salted....	38,279	48,436	22,581
Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Horse....	2,012	752	254
Orinoco....	102,888	102,288	117,402
Porto Cabello, Laguayra, &c....	43,192	15,575	14,193
Savanilla, Carthagena, &c	11,548	15,310	8,275
Rio Hache, Curacoa, &c.	1,679	4,618	2,292
Maranham, Para, Pernambuco and Bhaia..	42,236	5,685	17,781
Maracaibo....	2,359	2,994	4,913
Tampico, Vera Cruz, &c.	24,370	61,776	56,742
Central America, San Juan, &c....	77,362	69,614	56,753
Port-au-Platte, West Indies, &c....	13,910	15,680	8,154
African....	65,177	44,880	105,929
European Ports....	87,009	59,670	114,105
Other descriptions....	7,022	3,264	5,369
Total foreign....	2,273,449	1,568,254	1,423,373
Coastwise.			
California Dry....	117,593	147,722	169,617
California Salted....	1,512	17,609	27,000
Texas, Southern, &c....	246,309	184,183	89,467
Washington, Baltimore, Phila., Boston, &c....	7,366	23,248	61,684
Total Coastwise....	372,780	372,762	347,768
Total Foreign and Coastwise....	2,646,229	1,941,016	1,771,141

Internal Revenue Decisions.

OFFICE OF FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS, NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

DEAR SIR: The question in regard to what revenue stamps ought to be placed on fire insurance policies comes repeatedly before us in our business, and as the construction of the law differs very much with different companies, we write this in order to obtain from you definite information on the subject.

All underwriters understand that a policy or renewal of insurance requires a stamp according to the amount of premium received, and that a transfer of the title to the policy, when regularly made by the signature of the present owner, and approved by the company, requires the same stamp as placed on the original or renewal, if one has been made.

But what we desire definitely settled by the Revenue Department are the following points: When a clause is placed on the policy by the company or its agent, transferring the ownership of the policy, without the signature of the owner, but by an indorsement, simply stating that the policy is transferred to another party—does this require a stamp, and how much?

Also, does the penalty of non-compliance with the law rest upon the company or its agent, or the assured, or both?

Does an indorsement made by the company, transferring the policy from one building to another, or premium received for an increased risk, or permit for builders' risk, or any indorsement whatever altering the conditions of the policy from what they were when first issued, require revenue stamps, and, if so, of what amount?

If an open policy is issued by a company having a stamp on the original, does every indorsement of additional amounts insured require a stamp?

For ourselves and others, who are now acting with uncertain information, we ask from you an early reply. With respect, we are, very truly yours,

FRAME, HARE & LOCKWOOD, Agents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1867.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 31st of October, relative to some transactions of insurance companies:

First—That any written or printed words, transferring the ownership of a policy, either with or without the signature of the owner, require the same stamp as the original policy. The party who "makes, signs or issues" such assignment, incurs the penalty imposed for non-compliance with the law. This would apply to the party who writes the words which give effect to the transfer, whether an officer or agent of the company, or the owner of the policy.

Second—A general rule cannot be given fixing the stamp duty for all indorsements altering the conditions of a policy; some changes might require merely an agreement stamp, and others might constitute a new policy. It would be necessary to give a very particular description or a copy in order to determine positively their liability.

The transfer of a policy from one building to another should be stamped as a new policy. And in general, when a material change, such as a change of the property insured, or in the amount of insurance, is made in an insurance policy by erasures, interlining or otherwise, after it has been issued, the changed policy is a new contract of insurance, and requires a new stamp.

On the other hand, a permit for builders' risk, or changing the terms of a policy in minor matters not essentially affecting its character should usually be stamped as an agreement.

With regard to open policies, a copy of a recent decision is herewith inclosed. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Com.

S. P. GILBERT, Esq., Assessor 32d Dis. N. Y. City.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1866.

SIR:—I reply to your letter of the 20th inst., that when an open policy of insurance, covering property then entered and specified, and property thereafterward to be entered is issued, it is not necessary to affix additional stamps each time a fresh entry of property is made. A fifty cent. stamp is sufficient until the entire amount covered by the policy is exhausted.

A fifty-cent. stamp is sufficient upon an open policy insuring to the amount of $1,000,000, for instance even though the property insured is entered upon the policy at different times, but when property amounting to $1,000,000 has been insured, it is necessary to affix other stamps when an additional sum is entered and other property is insured.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

FREDERICK SAWYER, Esq., Collector, Charleston, South Carolina.

The Express Interest.

From the New-York Tribune.

Express shares are fluctuating. The various rumors afloat as to the details of the recent arrangement entered into by the severel express companies seem to have somewhat bewildered the public, with whom express stock has been a favorite investment, and will be again when they clearly understand the arrangement has been fully effected. The card signed by Messrs. DINSMORE, ROSS, BARNEY and WELLS, Presidents of the express companies, should be satisfactory upon this point, and doubtless would be, but for some erroneous statements appearing at the same time in the Press, under a misapprehension of the facts.

Independent of the card signed by the Presidents of the express companies, we are enabled to state positively that the agreement or contract referred to by them has been duly executed, and is being put in operation as fast as the details can be perfected.

Considering the magnitude of these vast enterprises, it will, of course, require time to perfect all the details as agreed upon. By this arrangement the cutting of prices ceases, and a common tariff of rates is being arranged, based upon the cost of transportation, and leaving a reasonable margin for dividends. This is the plan adopted by the Merchants' Union in making its original tariff as given to the public; but owing to the fierce competition and cutting of prices, it could not at all points maintain the equitable rates thus adopted.

The managers of the express companies have the power, and this agreement proves their determination, to establish such rates as will insure dividends to stockholders. It cannot be denied that this in some degree places the business public at their mercy. But the practical adoption of the original tariff of the Merchants' Union, and the fact that this Company retains absolute control of its lines and routes, should quiet all apprehensions on this account.

The interchange of freight, money, and packages between the several companies is another important feature of the agreement. This will enable them to avoid duplicating or quadruplicating expenses at the same points, and at the same time to avoid the duplication of non-paying routes. The immense reduction of expenses thus obtained, goes, of course, to the benefit of the public, and is alone equivalent to the saving of reasonable dividends for stockholders. We see by the United States Revenue returns that the earnings of the four express companies, who are parties to this agreement, are, on the average, about $1,700,000 per month—in round numbers $20,000,000 per year. If, therefore, they save but 25 per cent of their earnings, they can pay over ten per cent. annual dividends, or five per cent. semi-annually, which is equal to any of our most prosperous railroads. It cannot, therefore, be doubted that hereafter, as formerly, express stocks are to pay regular and reasonable dividends. This estimate leaves entirely out of view the earnings of the four great dispatch lines which are owned and operated by these express companies.

The large cash surplus of each of the companies, in the aggregate amounting to several millions, which, as a measure of prudence, was held in reserve during the strife, is no longer needed for belligerent purposes, and might safely, and perhaps wisely, be divided among the stockholders. Whether this will be done or not, we cannot certainly say; but we stated in yesterday's issue it is currently reported that a portion of it will be so divided.

Growth of Michigan Mining Interests.

From the Detroit Advertiser, Jan. 8.

In 1864 the Lake Superior mines produced one-eighth of all the iron consumed in the United States, their aggregate yield being 235,223 tons of iron, add 13,832 tons of pig metal, the latter being smelted by the local furnaces. Within three years there has been an increase of 100 per cent., and the yield of 1867 was 463,590, tons of ore and 30,243 tons of pig metal. During the year six new furnaces have been built, a number of new mines opened, the operations of the old ones greatly extended, and the capital employed increased over $1,000,000. The population and the general business of the mining region has, of course, been proportionately augmented, while the value of the mineral produced during the past year was $3,414,120 against $2,405,960 in 1866. Michigan has no interest more important or more promising than that of the Marquette iron mines, and their prosperity and development is closely allied with the general welfare of the State.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., No. 196....	$25,000
"Bellevue Lots," Lot No. 181, 24.8x100....	20,500
Broadway, w. s., 50.5 ft. s. 60th-st., 25x111.5½....	20,000
Hammond-st. and Waverly-place, s. e. corner, 19.4½x53.9....	14,800
4th-st., s. s., 81 ft. w. Av. D, 19x88....	nominal
10th-st., n. s., 169 ft. e. 1st-av., 94.8x95....	15,000
West 16th-st., No. 235, 20x100....	8,500
34th-st., n. s., 41.8 ft. e. 10th-av., 20.10x74.1....	18,000
35th-st., s. s., 305 ft. e. 8th-av., 20x98.9....	24,000
55th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. 6th-av., 18x100.4....	4,800
56th-st. n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5....	9,000
60th-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 3d-av., 100.5x121....	36,000
74th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x102.2....	14,250
83d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.2....	3,750
83d-st., w. s., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50.2x144.10....	5,500
133d-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x99.11....	4,050
1st-av., e. s., 25 ft. 5 in. n. of 51st-st., 94x150....	9,600
1st-av. and 111th-st., n. w. cor., 75.10x100....	4,750
1st-av. and 47th-st., n. e. cor., 100.5x150....	18,000
1st-av., e. s., 77 ft. 2 in. s. of 77th-st., 25x85....	2,230
1st-av. and 71st-st., n. e. cor., 102.2x113....	8,100
6th-av. w. s., 50 ft. 2½ in. n. of 52d-st., 25x100....	6,500
8th-av., w. s., 74 ft. 1 in. s. of 37th-st., 25.8x100....	35,000
18th-av., w. s., 202 ft. 5 in. n. of Kingsbridge road, 55x182.9½....	9,350
Leases.	
Bridge-st., Nos. 9 and 11, 14 years, per year....	3,500
White-st., No. 52, lofts, per year....	10,000
5th-st., No. 137, store, 2 years, per year....	480
Grand-st., No. 325, 3 years, per year....	1,700
Bowery, w. s., 7 lots, "New Bowery Theatre," 21 years, per year....	12,000
Stanton-st., No. 56, 5 years, 4 months, per year....	1,600
KING'S COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Atlantic-st., n. s., 80.6 ft. e. Powers-st., 19.6x80.	$7,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 168.4 ft. w. 5th-ave., 50x56.... Baltic-st., s. s., 193.4 ft. w. 5th-ave., 25x55.6—Referee's sale....	200
Coles-st., n. s., 132.11 ft. e. Columbia-st.. 20x100....	850
Cumberland-st., s. s., 277.3 ft. s. Park-st., 25x100, q. c....	nom
Felix-st., w. s., 207 ft. n. Hansom-pl., 21x96.10..	11,000
Hicks-st., n. w. s., 168 ft. n. e. State-st., h. l. 20x100....	6,000
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 60 ft. w. Fulton-st., 25x100..	12,000
Henry-st. (North) w. s., 125 ft. n. Richardson-st 25x144x26x154....	350
Monroe-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. Stuyvesant-ave., 50x100	600
McKibben-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. Graham-av., 20x50x5x25x25x75....	2,300
Schoels-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. Lorimer-st., 25x100....	750
Stahl-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. Bond-st., 2 lots, 3x100....	1,075
Walworth-st., w. s., 211.10 ft. s. Myrtle-av., 17x100....	1,700
16th-st., n. e. s., 289.7 ft. n. w. 7th-av., 100x100....	2,500
Carleton-av., w. s., 252.3 ft. Myrtle-av., 37.6x100.	2,500
Myrtle-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. Schenck-st., 25x100....	2,800
Lease.	
Atlantic-st., No. 117, dwelling and 2 stores, 3 yrs..	$1,175
Eastern District.	
Grant-st., Olive-st., n. w. cor., 25x100....	$1,500
N. 6th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. 4th-st., 25x100....	2,980
4th-st., w. s., 122 ft. s. Grand-st., 22x63....	4,500
Flatbush.	
Lots rear of lots No. 2, 4, s. 227 ft. s. Erasmus-st., 50x149.10½....	$1,550
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Flushing.	
Barclay-st., s. s., 300 ft., near Parsons-av., 117x100.	8,500
Flushing and Jamaica road, w. s., 3 acres....	525
Hunter's Point.	
W. 4th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of W. av. block No. 4, 50x200.... Nassau Heights (Newtown,) 7 lots, Elston estate	27,000
Hempstead.	
Rockville centre road, adjoining Brower's, 1 acre..	700
Laurel Hill.	
Jones-av., n. s., adjoining cemetery, 23.6x100....	150
Jones-av., lots Nos. 169, 170, 23x100 (each)....	250
Newtown.	
Bushwick and Newtown road, s. s., 25x132....	250
Dutch Kills road, adjoining Steiser, 2 acres....	1,283
Adjoining Calvary Cemetry, near Penny Bridge, 60 acres....	1,500
Oysterbay.	
Tappentown highway, s. s., adjoining Valentine's, 50 acres....	5,600
Ravenswood.	
Vernon-av., n. w. s. 150 ft. Atwater's, 50x150.... Vernon-av., n. w. s., adjoining above, 113x150....	29,750
Roslyn.	
N. Hempstead road, e. s., adjoining Charlick's, 7.80 acres, referee's sale....	7,000
Winfield.	
Madison-st., w. s. lots Nos. 32, 33, block J., 50x100.	430
Whitestone.	
Ashland-place, adjoining Irving, 70x100....	800
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Greenburgh.	
Cortlandt-st., w. s. (Tarrytown), S. Bird. h. l. 166x125....	$12,500
Washington-st., e. s. (Tarrytown), D. F. Johnson, h. l. 37x124....	5,000
Road from Post Road to Sawmill River, s. s., ¼ acre....	3,300
Morrisania.	
Melrose (south); lot No. 202 (½ share), h. l., 30x126.	2,500
Lot No. 232, map building lots North N. Y., 25x100....	1,400
Lot No. 233, map building lots North N. Y., 25x100....	1,300
Newcastle.	
About 5 acres, Jane Wilt....	290
West Farms.	
Lots Nos. 11, 12, 19, 20, map of lots of Fordham, 100x200....	$2,700
Lot No. 18, Adamsville, 50x100, John Adams....	1,000
Lot No. 80 B, Olinville, No. 2, 50x100, W. J. Hills....	750
Yonkers.	
Road from Kingsbridge to Williamsbridge, C. Darke, 25x95....	$200
Broadway, e. s., T. C. Cornell, h. l., 25x90....	5,000
Riverdale-av., e. s., J. Wheeler, lot No. 116, 25x100.	775
Dock property, s. of steamboat-house, Louisa Cole.	5,000
Yorktown.	
Farm adj'ng Little Pond, E. W. Travis, 94 acres..	$11,000
NEW-JERSEY.	
Bloomfield.	
Liberty-st., Morris Canal, s. e. cor., 45x100....	$325
Morris Canal, Tunis Garrabrant's prem., 36 acres..	5,500
Clinton.	
A. Nichols' prem., cor. W. N. Morris' land....	$300
Newark.	
Court-st., cor. Camden-st., 50x100....	$635
Court-st., Fairmount-av., s. e. cor., (½ share,) 27x100	382
Ferry-st., cor. of Adam-st., 35x107....	1,500
Houston-st., s. s. 580 ft., Hamburgh-place, 30x78....	100
N. Canal-st., n. s., 92 ft. Mulberry-st., 11.10x27.6....	1,500
Orange-st., n. s., 441 ft. w. Gold-st., 25x100....	600
Orleans-st., e. s., 221 James-st., 28x99....	2,650
Spring-st., w. s., McCabe's prem., 30x80....	500
Walnut-st., w. s., 372 ft. e. Amity-st....	3,200
Wickliff-st., w. s., 95 ft. s. Hampden-st....	2,850
6th-st., Orange-av., s. w. cor., 100x200....	2,800
Belleville-ave., e. s., 419 ft. s. Gouverneur-st., 23.4x130.4....	2,000
Orange—East—South.	
West-st., e. s., 100 ft., Elmwood-av., 100x223....	500
Road from s. Orange to Irvington, s. w. s. 'Lum's prem., 2 ls. 8 21-100 and 4 44-100 acres....	1,400
Hoboken.	
Clinton-st., w. s., lots No. 18, 19, block No. 52, 50x100....	$800
Willow-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. 3d-st., 25x95....	3,300
Hudson City.	
Bergen-av., Franklin-st., n. e. cor., 25x100....	$1,700
Jefferson-av., s. s., lot No. 31, block No. 97, 25x102..	500
Hudson-grove, lots No. 47, 48, block No. 3, 50x100....	600
Lots No. 17, 18, 19, 20, block No. 1, (Chelsea map,) each 50x100....	$1,700
Jersey City.	
Canal-st., lot 243 (map of Mann, Jr.'s prem....	$1,200
Lafayette.	
Halladay-st., s. s. 150 ft. n. Walnut-st., 25x100....	$500
Halladay-st., s. s. 200 ft. n. Walnut-st., 25x100....	500
Washington-st., w. s., n. Halladay-st., 33.4x100..	5,416
Bergen.	
Sherman-st., n. s., lots Nos. 30, 31, (map Wakeman's prop.)....	$1,200
Tuers-av., w. s., 94 ft. s. Bergen-st., 25x125....	1,800

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—The Examining Board—Current Movements and Miscellaneous News.

The following are the changes officially announced as having taken place during the week ending Jan. 4;

COMMISSIONED.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.—John Appleton, Major, rank Dec. 12, *vice* Robinson, resigned. Joseph P. Davenport, First Lieutenant, rank Dec, 2, *vice* Mostler, resigned. William Winters, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 2, *vice* Davenport, promoted.

Twelfth Regiment of Infantry.—Egbert S. Conkling, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 10, *vice* Jarmain, resigned. Alexander Shan, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 10, *vice* Stewart, resigned. John C. Moore, Second Lieutenant, rank from Dec. 10, *vice* Shaw, promoted.

Thirteenth Regiment of Infantry.—Francis Deacon, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 20, *vice* Stanley, appointed Adjutant.

Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.—George W. Marlett, Adjutant, rank Dec. 28, *vice* Sheldon, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Regiment of Infantry.—John Meyer, First Lieutenant, rank Dec. 18, *vice* Borremann, resigned.

Ninety-seventh Regiment of Infantry.—Jeremiah A. Scriven, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 21, *vice* Burdick, resigned.

First Regiment of Artillery.—Nicholas Henry, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 5, original vacancy.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.—Diderich Luhrsen, Second Lieutenant, rank April 1, 1868, original vacancy.

Philip Meid, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 20, original vacancy.

Frederick Freudenthal, Second Lieutenant, rank Dec. 27, original vacancy.

RESIGNED.

Dec. 31, 1867, Fifty-second Regiment, First Lieut. Diedrick Zahrt.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

It is announced that a regimental court-martial will assemble at the armory of the Eleventh regiment, at 8 o'clock, P. M., Jan. 17, for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in said regiment. Detail for the court: Capt. Julius Bockell. In announcing his acceptance of the resignations of Capt. M. Berlitz, Company F; Capt. E. Schutt, Company C, Col. Henry Lux says: "The Commandant desires to give the good wishes of himself and brother officers to both Captains, retiring from a long and faithful service—each having served in Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, with distinguished valor." Lieut.-Col. F. Unbekant and Maj. J. Bockell will in future superintend company drills. Headquarters of this regiment are now established at No. 745 Broadway.

THE EXAMINING BOARD.

Adjutant-Gen. S. E. Marvin, announces the results of the recent sessions of the Military Examining Board, in the following orders:

"At a meeting of the Board appointed in pursuance of Section 91, Military Code, for the examination into the qualifications, fitness and efficiency of such officers as might be ordered before it, held in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of October, 1867, the following recommendations were made, which have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and are published for the information of the National Guard:

That Capt. Alexander McLeod, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment National Guard, in view of the special circumstances attending his case, be granted an honorable discharge from the service upon the tender of his resignation, provided that the same shall be presented to the Commander-in-Chief in the required form within thirty days from the 20th of December, 1867, and in case such resignation is not sent in, that he be dismissed the service on account of reasons presented in the report.

In the case of Lieut. A. G. Kelley, Company K, Twenty-third Regiment National Guard, that his commission be vacated on account that he has not offered his resignation as the Board had previously recommended.

In all future cases, where, owing to leniency, the Board may recommend that the party summoned before them be permitted to resign his commission, the limit of said resignation shall extend only to thirty days from the approval of the proceedings by the Commander-in-Chief, and in case it is not forwarded within that time the officer will be regarded as liable to a dishonorable discharge from the service, unless some extenuating circumstances shall be presented, warranting a contrary action."

The following recommendation of the Military Examining Board is hereby approved and published for the information of all concerned, namely: That First Lieut. James Kelley, Second Regiment; Capt. Frederick W. Jones, Lieut.-Col. W. La Roye Berrian and Second Lieut. Charles S. Thompson, Fifty-sixth Regiment; First Lieut. (Adjutant) Samuel A. Murry, and First Lieut. John D. Cole, Sixty-first Regiment; Capt. George Snaefer, First Lieut. Jacob Stahl and First Lieut. Anton Busch, Ninety-sixth Regiment, be dismissed the service on account of disobedience of orders, in failing to appear before said Board when ordered to do so by the Commander-in-Chief."

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Battalion drills by divisions, in fatigue uniform, will take place at the armory as follows: Companies A and H, Friday, Jan. 10; companies B and I, Thursday, Jan. 16; companies C and K, Wednesday, Jan. 22; companies E and F, Tuesday, Jan. 28, and companies D and G, Monday, Feb. 4. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. General guides and color corporals will report at same hour. The lesson will be the school of the battalion (Upton,) sections 1,119—1,450 inclusive. The resignations of Lieuts. J. H. McBride, Peter J. Bogert and Darius Ferry, Jr., have been accepted.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

A court-martial for the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates of this regiment, will take place on the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Regimental Armory; Major E. Unkart to be President.

Skeleton drills will be held on Tuesday, the 7th inst., and Friday, March 6, at 7:30 P. M., at the State Arsenal in Seventh-avenue, to be attended by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

The following schedule of battalion drills is announced: Right Wing—Companies F, C, H, A and I, on Tuesday, Jan. 21st, and Friday, March 27th, Lieut.-Col. A. Steinway in command. Left Wing—Companies B, E, G, K and D, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, and Friday, April 24, Major E. Unkart in command. Muskets will be furnished to the men at the arsenal.

Resignations.—First Lieut. Chas. Bornemann, of Co. G; First Lieut. Jacob Stahl, of Co. B.

Elections.—Claus Finck, Second Lieutenant of Co. K; John Meyer, First Lieutenant of Co. G.

By special Brigade orders, the position of First Lieutenant of Co. H, held by one Anton Busch, has been declared vacant. Upon the recommendation of Capt. Weierter, of Co. C, the warrants of Corporals Nicolaus Seiler and Peter Kaemmerer have been revoked, for conduct unbecoming to officers and gentlemen.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Brig.-Gen. Aspinwall has, upon the solicitation of a number of the members of the State Military Association, decided to call a preliminary meeting of that body prior to the one to be held in Albany on the 21st inst. Such special meeting will be held in the Officers' Room of the Seventh Regiment, over Tompkins Market, on next Friday evening, Jan. 17, at 7:30 o'clock.

Company I of the Twelfth Regiment has issued some of the neatest invitation cards we have seen this season for their second annual hop, which is announced to take place on Monday evening, the 20th inst., at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. Capt. John H. French and his excellent company are endeavoring to maintain as good a reputation for balls as they have secured for drill and discipline, and we are sure success will be the result of their efforts.

Our amusement loving national guardsmen must not forget that the fifteenth annual ball of the "Lindsey Blues" will take place at Irving Hall, on the evening of the 15th inst. The annual reception and coterie of Company G, Eighth Regiment, Capt. WM. H. Heathcote, also takes place on the same evening, at their armory, the music for the occasion to be furnished by Grafulla's Band.

The sixty-eighth concert of promenade music by C. S. Grafulla's military band and orchestra took place last evening at the armory of the Seventh Regiment. The present season is the seventh of the series—all uniformly successful. The fourth concert will take place on Saturday, Feb. 8.

Lieut.-Col. Gould H. Thorpe, late of the Fourth Regiment National Guard, has been elected an honorary member of his old company, (F, Seventh Regiment.) Col. THORPE served with great credit as a Captain in the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers, being present at the siege of Port Hudson. His resignation will prove a serious loss to the Veteran Zouaves.

We announced last Sunday that the system of sword exercise prepared by Capt. M. J. O'Rourke, had been adopted by order of the Commander-in-Chief for the use of the National Guard of the State of New-York. The officers of the First and Second Divisions should lose no time in having a series of classes formed, in order that they may attain a proper degree of efficiency in the manual of the sword. Capt. O'Rourke is now perfecting arrangements to open a hall, where all officers who desire practical instruction in either sword exercise or the new tactics will have an opportunity of forming classes. He intends to renew his offer of last Spring to instruct the officers of the entire First Division, provided they subscribe $100 each regiment.

The grand promenade concert of the Forty-seventh Regiment, which came off on Thursday evening at their armory on Fourth-street, Brooklyn, proved to be a very fine affair, the attendance being a very large one and the display of toilets superb. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flags, colors and martial trophies. The Reception Committee, under the guidance of Sergt. E. V. Tuttle, of Company F, and the Floor Committee, directed by Sergt. E. H. Johnson, of Company D, succeeded in placing every one at their ease, dancing being kept up until a late hour. Col. Meserole and other officers of the regiment were present during the evening.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.

The regular monthly meeting of Commandery No. 1, New-York, was held on the evening of Jan. 8, at Delmonico's. There was a large attendance, and, among other distinguished officers and ex-officers present, were Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. H. E. Davies, Jr., Gen. C. G. Halpine, and Capt. C. P. R. Rogers, of the navy. The following gentlemen were elected companions of the order: Paymaster Elisha W. Dunn., U. S. N.; Paymaster A. J. Clark, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer John H. Long, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer John S. Albert, U. S. N.; Brevet Major Henry L. Crawford, late United States Volunteers; First Lieut. Thomas C. Vidal, late United States Signal Corps; First Lieut. E. Bayard Webster, late One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers; Wilson Cary Smith, Esq. This order is in a flourishing condition and steadily increasing. The annual register, about to be published, contains the names of a large number of the most famous officers of the late war. The objects of the order are to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed from companionship in arms; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain national honor, union and independence.

THE WEATHER.—The Hartford (Conn.) *Times* relates the following: "A meeting took place many years ago in a book-store in this city between the late President GOODWIN of Trinity College, and the late CHARLES SIGOURNEY, husband of Mrs. L. H. SIGOURNEY. Both gentlemen were very precise in their manners of dress and habits of speech. Mr. SIGOURNEY was engaged in conversation with a lady, known to both himself and Mr. GOODWIN. As the latter entered the store he said: 'Fine weather, Mr. SIGOURNEY!' No reply. 'Fine weather, fine weather, Mr. SIGOURNEY!' Still no response. 'Fine weather, I say," persisted the venerable President. 'Yes, Sir,' hastily rejoined Mr. SIGOURNEY, 'I heard you the first time, but I never allow myself to reply to anything that has no relevancy—no relevancy, Sir—never!'"

THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF BALTIMORE.—The cotton manufacturers of Baltimore and vicinity are reported to have been well and profitably employed during the past year, even more so than during 1866, the number of bales of cotton consumed by them last year being 3,000 more than during the preceding year. There are now some twenty-five manufacturing establishments in operation in and around Baltimore, in which the consumption annually is about 35,000 bales. The capital invested in this branch of industry amounts to some $4,000,000, and the operatives employed in the various factories number about 5,000, of whom more than two-thirds are females—the cost of whose labor is about $1,000,000, and the value of whose product is about $10,000,000.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

DRY GOODS.

GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN FRANKLIN AND LEONARD STS.,
will commence on MONDAY, and CONTINUE FOR THIRTY DAYS, TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, MOURNING GOODS, in great variety CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and LYONS' VELVETS, in all widths.
ALSO,
THE BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, of a celebrated make, in all colors, for $1 PER PAIR, ever sold in New-York.
ALSO,
The largest stock of RICHARDSON'S, and other makes of IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, HUCK TOWELS, PILLOW LINENS and LINEN SHEETINGS.
WHITE GOODS,
Consisting of SWISS JACONETS, CAMBRICS, MULLS, and all other kinds of WHITE GOODS; TARLETANS of all colors for evening dresses; FINE EMBROIDERED CLOTH
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
FLANNELS
of every make and description. DOMESTICS in great variety, consisting of NEW-YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA, and all other regular makes of BLEACHED AND BROWN GOODS, AT LESS THAN CASE PRICES.
WHITE MARSEILLES,
in all qualities, AT PRICES LESS THAN BEFORE THE WAR, being about 50c. on the dollar, in order to have the stock as low as possible before the 1st of February, the semi-annual time for taking inventory.
This will give opportunity to all who want good and reliable goods to get bargains not before offered this season, as
AFTER THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY THESE GOODS WILL BE 25 TO 50 PER CENT. HIGHER, as they cannot be imported for the prices at which we are now selling them.

BARGAINS.
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
WE SHALL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF
FULL AND SECOND MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
BEAVER AND ASTRAKHAN CLOAKING,
CLOAKS,
BONNETS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
BEING OVERSTOCKED, WE HAVE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
N. B.—SUITS MADE TO ORDER ON SIX HOURS' NOTICE.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

BARGAINS IN FIRST QUALITY IMPORTED CARPETS.
English Body Brussels at $2 25 and $2 50 per yard, recent prices $2 75 and $3.
Extra Royal Wiltons at $3 50 per yard, recently $4 50.
Old English Oil Cloths only $1 50 per yard.
Velvets, Axminsters, French Moquettes, Medallion do, in one piece, &c., &c.
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
Closing up of the old drygoods store of T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
$75,000 worth of first-class drygoods to be sold without reserve, regardless of cost.
This offers an extraordinary inducement to purchasers, as their stock has been selected to meet the demands of the best City trade.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 13, THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS of Silks, Dress Goods, Shawls, Embroideries, Laces gentlemen's, ladies' and childrens' Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
TOGETHER WITH FRESH ADDITIONS THERETO, prior to closing their annual inventory, AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. have opened on their lower floor, LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, CROSS-BARRED MUSLINS, PIQUES, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS WILL find table damask, toweling, napkins, sheeting, &c., at half price, at the great closing sale.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

5-4 WIDE BLEACHED SHEETING AT 12½c. per yard, at the great closing sale.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FURS.—WM. MOSER HAS REMOVED FROM No. 41 Maiden-lane to No. 461 Broome-st., west of Broadway, near Mercer-st., where he offers his stock of fine fancy furs and robes at very liberal prices.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRY GOODS will be offered at a great reduction, to close the old stand.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

SILKS, MERINOS AND EMPRESS Cloths, at an awful sacrifice. T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

FINE UNDRESSED SHIRTING AT 10 cents per yard at the great closing sale.
T. M. JAMES, No. 102 6th-av., near 8th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[illegible]e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
FOR THE CAREFUL INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE
FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st.—Primary, commercial, scientific and classical departments. Preparation to college, military, navy and mining schools.
Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCTION, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

MRS. PLUMB'S CALISTHENEUM, NO. 82 5th-av. Classes in light gymnastics for ladies and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, A PUPIL OF ONE OF the first professors in the City, desires a few additional pupils upon the piano-forte. Terms $20 per quarter. Address Miss N., Station L, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING the English branches, also German, French and Music, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address Miss M. L., Station E, New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN FROM PARIS would like to give lessons in French in the evening. Address H. L., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LARGE OFFICE DESK, TABLE, &c., wanted to buy, if cheap and good; walnut or mahogany preferred. Address soon (stating prices) A. JACKSON, Station H., Yorkville, N. Y.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, Tables and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Registered '81...	109¼	109¾	10-40 Cou.........	102⅜	102⅝
Coupon 1881.....	109⅜	109⅝	Gold	137⅝	137⅞
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106	106¼	June 7.30........	105½	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	108⅛	108⅜	July 7.30	105½	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅝	106⅞	May, comp'ds. '65	117⅝	117⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107⅛	107¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅜	116⅝
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	105½	105⅝	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	105⅝	105¾	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg.........	102⅝	102¾	U. S. 3 ₽ c. Cer..	100½	100⅝

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.
INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.
MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK
for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

RACINE TOWN BONDS
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Superior R. R.
MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, aid Beloit R. R.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.)
LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.)
MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.)
and other WESTERN SECURITIES, Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDIT FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO. OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to the requirements of the charter and by-laws, the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in this office, on the third WEDNESDAY (15th) of this month, at 11 o'clock A. M. The polls will be closed at 12 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 6th inst. until after the election.
Notice is also given, pursuant to the same authority, that immediately after the regular annual meeting above called, a special meeting of the stockholders will be held for the consideration of business of the highest importance to the Company.
JAMES S. MACKIE, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT FUND AND LIFE INSURANCE CO., OFFICE NO. 3 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Trustees will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 13th of January, 1868, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
The transfer-book will be closed on and after the 3d of January, 1868.
J. EDWIN CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.
THE NEXT ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors of next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books are closed until Jan. 15.
WM. WHITE, President.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, No. 42 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company and for Inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., commencing at 12 M., and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 254 South-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
F. A. PALMER, President.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN SLEEPING-COACH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst.
B. McCHAN, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS, 7 per cent.—A limited number of above bonds for sale; the net income is now eight times the amount of interest on the bonds out. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, No. 43 Wall-st.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN directors will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

$7,500 TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGE on City property. W. T. PINKNEY, No. 70 Cedar-st.

CASH.—RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS TO exchange for merchandise. Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box No. 1,398 Post-office.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FINANCIAL

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE ABOVE COMPANY have ordered that the transfer books of Capital Stock be closed on Jan. 15 and July 15, in each year, until the 2d day of the following month; and any dividend declared will be payable to the stockholders, standing as such on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of the month in which the dividend is declared.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN FIBRE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Brooklyn Fibre Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1867.
OFFICE ROUGH DIAMOND SILVER MINING COMPANY.—STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this Company will be held at No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. ALVORD, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be opened on MONDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.
EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.—The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.
The Board of Trustees of the Atlantic Savings Bank have ordered that interest on all deposits, from $1 to $5,000, be paid to all depositors entitled to the same on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868, at the rate of SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
All interest not drawn will be credited to the depositor, and will receive interest as a deposit.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will receive interest as from Jan. 1.
By order of the Board.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, FROM $5 TO $5,000.
Money deposited now, or on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank-books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway—entrance on Park-place.
The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. over $1,000 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Acc't. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. Interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
Books in English, French and German. Deposits before Jan. 21, will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $4,360,418 62.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 8, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 31st December as follows:
At the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of Five and under Five hundred dollars, and of Four per cent. on all sums amounting to Five hundred dollars and upward.
Also, an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.
This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.
It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the third MONDAY, 20th of this month.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.
INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from $5 to $500, and Five per Cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
An extra interest will also be paid at the same time, of one-half of the above rates. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly.
The Bank will be open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.
Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of January will draw interest from the 1st of January.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, ult., as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst.
The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
GEO. F. THOMAE, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.
INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.
INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH—Corner of South 7th and 1st-sts.—Money deposited on or before January 20, draws interest from January 1st. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Amount received, $1,476,878 46.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the application of THE LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY for a dissolution.
Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to Hon. George G. Barnard, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, for a dissolution of the Long Island Navigation Company, and an order has been made by him, returnable at his chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the eighteenth day of January, 1868, (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight,) at half-past ten A. M. of that day, requiring all persons interested herein to show cause, if any they have, why said corporation should not be dissolved.
Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1868.
SIDNEY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Petitioner.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTLES—350 MANTLES ON hand, of every style and quality, which will be sold for the next sixty days at a liberal deduction, at A. KLABER'S Mantle Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE, No. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	84,462 39
Losses unpaid	none.
Assets	$334,462 39

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
☞ A semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after the 6th instant.
JAMES B. AMES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital	$250,000
Surplus Jan. 1, 1868	158,654
Assets	$408,654

BROOKLYN, Jan. 10, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. NO. 166 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 2, 1868. The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 6th inst.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building) a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., (free of tax) has this day been declared payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF (8) EIGHT PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst.
AMOS F. HATFIELD, President.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

SEVENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 114 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.

DIVIDEND.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand. Stockholders holding certificates issued prior to May 3, 1867, will be required to present them when calling for their dividends.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand, at their office, No. 175 Broadway.
HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1868	549,973 61

A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on the 13th instant.
JAN. 9, 1868. ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1868.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend (No. 29) of Three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on Monday, Jan. 13.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, to be paid on the first day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered upon the books of the Company on the 18th day of January next. The transfer-books to be closed from the 18th day of January until the 5th day of February next.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 161 BROADWAY, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 13.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 19, 1867.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 10th of January next, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, New-York. Transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to the 10th prox.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STREETS. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 13th inst.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. RAYNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 2½ (old No. 10) COURT-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. (free from government tax), payable on and after the 13th inst.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government Tax.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1868.
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-Half per Cent. (free of tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1868.
THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., Jan. 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 Broadway.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAN. 9, 1868. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY, No. 150 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,
USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH BAY CARriage horses, 15½ high; kind in double and single harness; warranted perfectly sound. To be seen at stable, No. 163 East 35th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, 1868, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF OIL-PAINTINGS, BEING THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. JONAS PICKLES, OF NEW-ORLEANS.
In this collection will be found many valuable pictures attributed to celebrated ancient masters—many of which were brought to this country by the late Mr. Marinoni, of New-Orleans.
A large number are certified by the experts of the Italian Galleries, and comprise works attributed to the following celebrated artists, viz.:

Correggio,	Tintoretto,	Pannini,
Paul Veronese,	Michael Angelo,	Domenichino,
Holbein,	Salvator Rosa,	Leonardo da Vinci,
Campidoglio,	Tempesta,	Carlo Marratti,
Rosa da Tivoli,	Sir Thos. Lawrence,	Maltese,
Baldini,	Jordaens,	Wilson,
Teniers,	Albano,	Watteau,
Velasquez,	Pidanza,	Breughel,

And others of equal celebrity.
They are now on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, until sale, with catalogues.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON THE GRAND BOULEVARD AND CENTRAL PARK, BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF MAJOR THOMPSON, DECEASED.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Major Thompson, deceased, the following described real estate, viz.:
GRAND BOULEVARD—Four lots on northwest corner of the Grand Boulevard and 79th-st.
79TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 79th-st., adjoining the last described lots on the rear.
11TH-AV.—Two lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 80th-st.
11TH-AV.—Six lots on west side of 11th-av., commencing on southwest corner of 75th-st.
75TH-ST.—Fourteen lots and gores, together with the large dwelling-house thereon, situate on the south side of 75th-st., 100 feet west of 11th-av.
11TH-AV.—One lot on northwest corner of 11th-av. and 75th-st., together with one rear lot fronting on 75th-st.
78TH-ST.—Five lots on south side of 78th-st., commencing 106 feet 3 inches west of 9th-av.
All of the above described lots are located in the immediate vicinity of the great improvements commenced and projected by the Central Park Commissioners, and are rapidly enhanced in value.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Jan. 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 23.
MORRO CASTLE, via Nassau, Jan. 30.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 25, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
The fine steamship PERIT, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston; also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos free of charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 16.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Jan. 11
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Jan. 18
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Jan. 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Jan. 23,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—Side wheel steamship MIAMI, Capt. McLAUGHLIN, will sail as above on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier 11, North River.
Freight received as low as by any other line. Through bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with South Carolina Railroad.
WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship ASHLAND, GEO. L. NORTON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868.
For freight or passage, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Jan. 18.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 25.
For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ—U. S. MAIL steamship NIGHTINGALE will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

BENEDICT'S TIME TABLE FOR DECEMBER.—All railroads, &c., from New-York, with City map. By mail, 25 cents. No. 691 Broadway, or No. 171 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MEDICAL.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—JAN. 6, A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING certificates Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock, Nos. 22,555, ten shares; 23,406, three shares; also currency. The finder will leave the stock at No. 52 Vesey-st., as transfer has been stopped.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU
THIS THE LAST WEEK OF RISTORI.
TWO MATINEES AND THREE EVENING PERFORMANCES.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, and WEDNESDAY MATINEE, Jan. 15, with grand mise-en-scene.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in her great and unrivaled role of Elizabeth.
Sig. BOZZO as Essex.
No performance Wednesday evening.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, for the first time in America the grand tragedy of NORMA.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the first time in her great role of NORMA.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.
RISTORI'S FAREWELL NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF MADAME RISTORI.
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Jan. 21—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

RISTORI—EXTRA ELIZABETH MATINEE.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
MATINEE, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
FRENCH THEATRE.
Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 15, at 1.
Doors open at 12½.
GRAND ELIZABETH MATINEE.
ADELAIDE RISTORI for the last time in New-York in her great role of Elizabeth. Sig. Bozzo as Essex.
Private boxes can now be secured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BALDWIN & CO. .... DIRECTORS
HAR-YAH-TA-KEE AND HIS ROYAL COMPANY FROM JAPAN, FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 24.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN .... Lessee and Director.
MR. P. JUIGNET'S BENEFIT.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 14,
LES DIABLES ROSES,
with all the Parisian Dramatic Company.
Seats at theatre, and No. 701 Broadway. Reserved dress-circle, $1.

THE GRAND DUCHESS WILL BE GIVEN FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, Commencing Monday, Jan. 20.

STEINWAY HALL.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT, SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 12, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will assist:
Mrs. ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto.
Miss CLEMENTINE BARNARD, Pianist, her first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor, his first appearance at these concerts.
Mr. JAMES CAULFIELD, Organist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS IN BROOKLYN.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will read FOUR TIMES in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, as follows: On THURSDAY, Jan. 16 his CHRISTMAS CAROL and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on FRIDAY, Jan. 17, his DAVID COPPERFIELD and Mr. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY, (from Pickwick;) on MONDAY, Jan. 20, his DOCTOR MARIGOLD and THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK; on TUESDAY, Jan. 21, his NICHOLAS NICKELBY, (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN. The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock, and be comprised within two hours. The audience is earnestly requested to be seated ten minutes before the commencement of the Readings. Reserved seats $2 each.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FEW LAST FAREWELL READINGS in America will take place in New-York in the month of April. The dates will be advertised shortly.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READINGS.
DODWORTH HALL.
SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.
KING JOHN, (two scenes.)
CHRISTMAS CAROL, (third stave.)
Mr. CRUMMLES' DRAMATIC COMPANY.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved chairs, $1. For sale at McFarland's bookstore, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. Commence at 8 o'clock.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, a change of programme.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL
THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND OF THE NEW-YORK (VOLUNTEER) FIRE DEPARTMENT, AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1868.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and two ladies. Extra ladies' tickets, $2, can be obtained from either of the members of the Committee, or from the officers.
JAS. F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
Proscenium and first circle boxes can be secured on application to James F. Wenman, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

AT THE NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 63 Madison-av. Terms, $10 per quarter.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SUMNER W. BENNETT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register on the 29th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 21st day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES BUXBAUM and ISAAC BUXBAUM, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of December, A. D., 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, against the estates of JESSE C. LANE and JOSEPH W. PARMELEE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been respectively adjudged bankrupts, on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or him, or for their or his use, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estates of the said bankrupts, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 3d of February, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of STEPHEN B. SMITH, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of January, A. D., 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEWIS BACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of J. L. Bach & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 4th day of December, A. D. 1867, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CORNELIUS WESTERVELT, (late of the firm of Westervelt & Welch,) of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. LITTLE, of the City of Elizabeth, County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, and carrying on business at No. 24 Church-st., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a partner in the firm of Little & Dana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law: that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James E. Dwight, Register, on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JAN. 12, 1868.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

DENTISTRY.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
In compliance with a very general request at the box office, the management beg to announce the reproduction, for this week only, of Mr. Levick's sensation drama of
PALE JANET;
OR, THE TRAGEDY AT RED MARSH FARM.
Every Afternoon and Evening at 2½ and 7½ P. M.
NEW ARRIVAL OF RARE WILD ANIMALS! WHITE, or POLAR BEAR, PAIR OF BACTRIAN CAMELS, YOUNG GNU, or HORNED HORSE, PAIR OF ROEBUCKS, AFRICAN PORCUPINES, CROWNED CRANES, DEMOISELLE CRANES, BABOONS, MONKEYS, &c.
FOUR BABY LIONS.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S immense MENAGERIE.
Tom Thumb Elephant, Hannibal, Jr.; Infant Female Esau, Beautiful Tropical Fish, Circassian Girls, Zobeide Lute and Zalumma Agra, Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, Sea Leopards, &c.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
In rehearsal Watts Phillips, Esq.'s, great sensation drama of NOBODY' SON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT .... Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNABATED SUCCESS OF THE GRAND COMIC PANTOMIME, entitled THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
THE MISER OF BAGDAD.
now in the full tide of its UNEXAMPLED POPULARITY, which has received the warmest approbation of THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS of delighted spectators, forming THE GREATEST COMIC SENSATION of the season, and a novelty alike DELIGHTFUL TO OLD AND YOUNG!
Previous to the pantomime will be presented a carefully selected programme of STARTLING EQUESTRIAN ACTS, EXTRAORDINARY GYMNASTIC FEATS, AND NOVEL ACROBATIC EXERCISES, of the most elegant and classic character, introducing THE STRONGEST COMBINATION OF WORLD-RENOWNED ARTISTS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC, ever concentrated in one troupe, affording THE GRANDEST EXPOSITION OF PHYSICAL CULTURE AND ACROBATIC SKILL yet offered to the American public.
Admission, 50 cents; Children under 10, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
ELEVENTH ANNUAL BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW-YORK ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM. ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, 1868.
HONORARY MEMBERS.
Joseph J. O'Donohue, Matthew T. Brennan, Bryan Lawrence, James Lynch, Oscar Spence, James Kelly, John Kelly, Owen W. Brennan, James B. Nicholson, Dennis Hennessey, J. J. Bradley, James Keane, Patrick McCarty, Henry Shields, William Lalor, Robert McGinness, Richard O'Gorman, James Moore, George G. Barnard, James Sadlier.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
Jeremiah Quinlan, Thomas Muldoon, William H. Shields, James H. Coleman, Thomas J. O'Brien, Francis Higgins, John Duane, Andrew L. Byrne, Walter Roche, Peter McQuade, John Hayes, D. W. O'Halloran, Z. J. Halpin, Michael J. Cody, Charles O'Conor, Wm. I. Malone, Maurice J. Power, John Fox, James J. McCormick, Wm. J. Kane, Thomas J. Flynn, Frank McElroy, John Flanagan, Francis Curran, John Byrne, P. Malone, John F. McGowan, Peter Trainor, Thomas J. Creamer, Michael F. Wynne.
JEREMIAH QUINLAN, President.
WALTER ROCHE, First Vice-President.
CHAS. O'CONNOR, Second Vice-President.
THOMAS J. FLYNN, Corresponding Secretary.
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, Financial Secretary.
FRANCIS HIGGINS, Treasurer.
Tickets, $5.

THE PARIS PICTURES.—THE AMERICAN Pictures and Sculptures contributed to the Paris Universal Exposition, are now on view, day and evening, in the Winter Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

MUSICAL.

WHAT THE HERALD SAYS.—"WHEN Lovers say Good Night," song by HATTON; words by Birdseye. "An excellent thing; in the composer's happiest vein." "Robin and the Cricket Mazurka," PATTISON. "Very pretty and characteristic." (Jan. 5, 1868.) DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

PIANO AND SINGING LESSONS BY Signor M. J. GIANNETTI, lately Professor in the Conservatory. No. 46 East 14th-st., Haines' piano rooms, Union-square. Terms moderate.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.:

East 9th-st., brick, between 1st and 2d avs.	$15,000
West 34th-st., brown-stone, between 7th and 8th avs.	28,000
East 41st-st., brown-stone, between 5th and Madison avs.	70,000
West 38th-st., brown-stone, between 5th and 6th avs.	38,000

and a large number of others desirably located.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, south side of 56th-st., seventh house west of 8th-av.; a fine view of the Park and Hudson River from the cupola, with all the modern improvements; built by days' work; lot 22x100 feet 5 inches; house 22x52 deep. Inquire of WM. BEDELL. See bill on the premises.

42D-ST., BETWEEN 6TH-ST. AND Broadway, fine four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, complete order, with carpets, mirrors, &c.; others on 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, and 54th sts., $10,000 to $60,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 312 56th-st., sixth west 8th-av., 22x52, lot half block; all modern improvements, marble hall, walnut stairs, circle head doors, built by day's work, and complete. Apply to LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.; will be at house Tuesday, 2 to 4 P. M.

BROADWAY, ABOVE BROOME-ST.—FOR SALE—A fine property, 25 or 75x100; also, other desirable property, on and near Broadway, (several corners,) for sale and lease. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

SEVENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—Two fine brown-stone houses, four-story high stoop, 18x55, for sale cheap or exchange for City lots or improved property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

I AM NOW PREPARING MY SPRING list of houses and stores, for sale and to let. Owners desiring to dispose of their property will please send memorandum. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE LOW—MONROE-ST., BETWEEN Franklin and Classon avs., a two-story Philadelphia front brick house, brown-stone trimmings, modern improvements. Apply to H. MACOMBER & SON, No. 321 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$20,000.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT IN THE VILLAGE OF WESTCHESTER FOR SALE.—Five acres of ground, beautifully laid out and well shaded, fine house, 30 by 40 feet, with two-story dining-room extension, and a further extension for servants, dining-room and kitchen; all modern improvements. A beautiful place, occupied the year of 1864 by Hon. Wm. A. Darling. Also, 13 farms for sale in New-Jersey, and houses and lots in the principal cities and towns on the line of the N. J. and N. J. Central Railroads. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time, without permits. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THREE OR MORE years, three-story house No. 67 West 45th-st.; all modern improvements, and in good order; rent, $250 per month.

CANAL-ST.—A DOUBLE STORE AND LOFTS, opposite Earle's Hotel, through to Walker. Inquire at No. 248 Canal-st.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA IS THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—ONE LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished room on second floor, convenient to 8th-av. cars, to gentlemen, without board, at a reasonable price. Address L., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A large front room, furnished with black walnut, and an adjoining room, No. 246 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 3d-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, superior table, at No. 38 East 19th-st.; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO a gentleman a nicely furnished room, with full or partial board. No. 105 East 40th-st., near Park-av.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARried couples can be accommodated with nicely furnished rooms and board at No. 48 East 11th-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO ONE or two single gentlemen. Inquire at 222 Clinton-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchasing, a first-class house, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
It is respectfully announced that MR. LESTER WALLACK will make his FIRST APPEARANCE in twelve months, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, on which occasion will be presented for the first time in five years Planche's, charming Comedy of the CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny, Captain of the Watch to the City of Brussels .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The Baron Vanderpotter .... Mr. John Gilbert
Adolf de Courtray, of the Walloon Guards .... Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Officer of the Watch .... Mr. W. H. Pope
Kristina .... Miss Kate Ranoe
Katryn .... Miss Mary Gannon
To conclude (for the first time in this theatre) with John Madison Morton's new comedy entitled WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
Mr. Woodcock .... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Mr. Christopher Larkings .... Mr. J. B. Polk
Mr. Adolphus Swansdown .... Mr. J. H. Stoddart
David .... Mr. J. C. Williamson
Mrs. Colonel Carver .... Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Larkings .... Mrs. Clara Jennings
Mrs. Woodcock .... Miss Mary Barrett
Susan .... Miss Menell
The above plays will be produced with beautiful scenery, elegant appointments, and every attention to detail.
THE BOX BOOK for Mr. Wallack's nights is now open.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Third night of the highly successful LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, at 8 P. M., LA TRAVIATA, with Mme. LA GRANGE in her great role of Violetta; Sig. MASSIMILLIANA as Alfredo, and Sig. ORLANDINI as Germon.
WEDNESDAY—FOURTH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, JAN. 18—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Musical Director and Conductor .... Sig. Nicolao
Admission $1 50; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Private boxes $12 and $25. Gallery (entrance on 24th-st.) 75 cents.
Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the box-office at Pike's Opera House, for either representation of this week.

WORRELL SISTERS NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT OF

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with its wondrous Railroad and great Pier and River Scenes, and amusing sketches of Life and Love in the great City. Mr. Daly's great drama reached its one hundredth representation Saturday evening, and will be performed EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
The management beg to announce that, notwithstanding the great desire that still remains among visitors to the City to see "UNDER THE GASLIGHT," it is felt to be but just to the regular patrons of the theatre to vary the entertainment; and therefore it has put in active preparation for representation ON ALTERNATE NIGHTS WITH MR. DALY'S DRAMA, a new and original dramatization of Dickens' most famous work.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS, with an immense cast and beautiful new scenes.
Due notice will be given of its first performance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES .... Lessee
GEO. L. FOX .... Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE .... Business Manager
TWELFTH AND LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF SHAKESPEARE'S EXQUISITE FAIRY SPECTACLE,

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

☞ The receipts of this establishment for the past three months (as shown in the internal revenue tax returns published in the *Herald* of the 8th) EXCEED BY $30,000 THOSE OF ANY OTHER THEATRE IN NEW-YORK, and are nearly $4,000 greater than the combined receipts of two of the most popular of Broadway theatres. ☜
LAST NIGHTS OF SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT SPECTACLE, Confessedly the most beautiful production known to the American stage.
Mr. G. L. FOX .... as .... BOTTOM
"The Comic Sensation of the Town."
MISS ROSA COOKE .... as .... OBERON
With the exquisite Shakespearean songs, "I Know a Bank," "Lo! Hear the gentle Lark," and "Where the Bee Sucks." A great cast, including FIVE EXCELLENT COMEDIANS.
Scenery by Messrs. Lewis, Johnson, Hayes.
Costumes from London.
Armors, &c., from Paris.
A Panorama by Gelbin, of London.
Statue Paintings by Gumpert's.
A matchless transformation scene by Hayes.
ORIGINAL MUSIC .... by .... MENDELSSOHN
MATINEE 1½, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Feb. 3, 1868.

DICKENS' READINGS.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF will give READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE AND DICKENS, AT TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL, No. 725 6th-av., near 42d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 14, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Tickets 50 cents; at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, and Fleming's, 663 6th-av.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM,
BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
The grandest show-piece of the season,
THE FROST KING; OR, THE CHARMED RING.
New scenery, new dresses, new situations, grand transformations.
This great spectacle is an entirely new musical burletta, founded upon "Reconstruction."
MISS FANNY STOCKQUELAR has been engaged expressly for the "Frost King."
Previous to the spectacle the comedy of DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Mr. J. W. Albaugh and Miss Mary Mitchell in the leading characters.
THE MAMMOTH CAVE. OPEN DAILY.

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.
THE PILGRIM STILL SUCCESSFUL.
FINE PAINTINGS, NOVEL EFFECTS, GOOD MUSIC, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
To meet the public demand, there will be a Matinee every day at 2 o'clock. Every evening at 8.
Prices reduced to 25, 50 and 75 cents.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, INFANTRY, N. G. S. N. Y.
PROMENADE CONCERT,
At Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av., SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and ladies. To be obtained from officers and members of the regiment, and at Geo. R. Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; McLeod & Remsey, No. 626 Broadway; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Dodworth's, Astor-place.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST., NO. 830 BROADWAY, AND NOS. 128, 130 AND 132 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Terms: Regular classes $10 per quarter.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the 13th day of January, 1868, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868, viz.:
Three panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, and Parts 1, 2 and 3.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.
Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of HAGGERTY & PHELPS is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY will continue at No. 11 Pine-st., and will attend to the settlement of outstanding matters.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, JUSTUS M. PHELPS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1868.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., and will continue the general auction and real-estate brokerage business at the old stand of HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY, ALEX. PONCE DE LEON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1868.

MR. GEORGE A. TOWNLEY AND MR. WILLIAM WATSON, JR., are partners in our firm from this date.
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF ILLness, a very profitable contract express business, with valuable young horse and wagon, alone worth the money; assured income and business from responsible parties. Address L. S. WINTER, No. 64 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

I AM THE OWNER OF A PATENT CAR-HEATER, which is efficient, cheap, and protects the car from accidental fire. I wish some active business man to introduce it. Address Box No. 139 Brooklyn Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.
WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

MALES.
WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business and willing to make himself useful; the very best of references given. Address J. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

EDUCATION OF IDIOTS.

Visit to the Idiot School on Randall's Island—The Method of Teaching and its Success—Interesting Details.

For many years the City was burdened with the care of a large number of idiot children, to improve the mental condition of whom no successful effort was made. These were kept in the asylum set apart for their habitation on Randall's Island, where they herded together in a most lamentable state, the utmost watchfulness failing to keep clothes upon them, or to preserve them free from filth. Happily the success which attended Dr. WILBUR in the education of idiots, at the State Asylum at Syracuse, attracted the attention of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and induced them to open a school for those in their charge. To effect this Miss MARY C. DUNPHY, at the suggestion of the Board, visited the asylum at Syracuse and there familiarized herself with the method of instruction which had shown itself so eminently successful. On the return of this young lady at the expiration of three months—in October of 1866—the school on Randall's Island was opened under her superintendence.

Miss DUNPHY, in her first report to the Board, thus defines her work: "The principal object sought to be attained by this mode of culture is to increase the capacity of idiots for useful occupations. To this end simple and rational means are employed to develop and improve both the physical and mental powers. The intellect is awakened by judicious discipline to a better comprehension of the social relations, and the capacity to act in accordance with the demands of these relations is increased, the senses are instructed, the affections are cultivated, the will is strengthened, obedience and self-control are secured, and vicious, disagreeable habits are corrected. In like manner, by progressive muscular exercises, the enfeebled body is invigorated." With this clear and comprehensive idea of the nature of the work before her, Miss DUNPHY began her labors, the valuable results of which are made known in the following story of a visit paid to the school a few days since:

At the Idiot House there are now, in all, sixty-two children. Of these forty-two have been, in different degrees, reclaimed from their helpless state of mental imbecility and physical abandon, during the year, by the unwearied labors of the young lady Superintendent, whose praise cannot be spoken here in language half so eloquent as it is written in the faces of the children of her charge. The house itself is ample, commodious, and scrupulously clean throughout; a late addition to its size has given increased space for dormitories, and provides for the separation of the sexes when desirable. The two principal rooms in the building are the school-room and that in which the children yet undisciplined are kept during the day, and these were, of course, the special points of interest in our visit.

IN THE SHADOW.

That we might the better bear witness to the successful labors of the teacher, after making the general tour of the building, we returned to the room wherein the children yet untaught are detained during the day, and into which we had glanced, to turn away with a shudder half an hour before. On reaching the landing we were hailed by the cries of a dozen creatures, who gathered to the wicket—the only barrier, except the presence of the attendant, to their egress. There seemed to be no disposition to break bounds, however, but a universal one among all, intelligent enough to be curious to see the strangers. As we passed in we became the centre of the cluster, and were the objects for a few moments, of inquiring eyes. Gradually, however, we ceased to be a novelty; the idiots, like wiser people or those who claim to be so, in the outer world, having but a short-lived love for the last sensation. To the right as we entered sat a boy chewing a piece of old tin which he had picked up somewhere. He worked industriously at it, wringing it off in small pieces with joint labor of tooth and hand. He was not vicious, although his frantic efforts at his work, and its nature, might suggest so. On the contrary, when spoken to he looked up good-humoredly. This boy, now about 15 years old, was chased by a bull when an infant, and thus frightened, never regained the light which left him. When this circumstance was being narrated by the Superintendent, he seemed to listen attentively, and when she had ended, looked up with a good-humored gleam of intelligence in his eyes and said, "Yes, yes; oh! aye, the bull, the bull," then dropped his head and resumed his mastication of the tin. Sometimes he puts on airs, it appears—fancies himself Commissioner BELL, orders his companions about, and loses his temper at the too evident contempt of his authority. At the further end of the room a boy sat pinioned in a chair, in which he rocked himself to and fro as he leered around with deviltry in every look. This is the only boy with whom restraint of this kind is necessary. He is exceedingly vicious—at times dangerously so. Prominent among the few who followed the teacher was a tall boy—or man, as he is 24 years old—of most remarkable and, at the first glance, but at the first only, of repulsive appearance. He is tall, but stoops, and he projects his head forward, as a monkey does when balancing itself on its hind legs. His arms are long, and when unoccupied dangle loosely by his side; his head is remarkably small, its greatest circumference being readily embraced by a semi-circle made with the middle finger and thumb; the lower part of his face is bearded, and is all but chinless; his eye alone bespeaks his kindred to humanity; it is expressive of his kind. He followed the teacher with many manifestations of attachment, and frequently reproved the other children who sometimes rudely forced themselves upon attention. He evinced a great desire to get at the contents of the visitors' pockets, and looked on with more than childish wonder as an artist who was present sketched the outline of his own strange figure in his note book. He is uniformly kind to all, and at all times so, and childish to the simplicity of infancy in all he says and does. He pointed frequently during our stay to his companions who misbehaved themselves, shook his head in a remonstrative way and appealed to us for confirmation of his opinion of their behavior. This consciousness of a difference between good conduct and bad, and that the latter merited condemnation, alone suggested that that poor head had a single idea for a tenant.

A big, clumsily-built boy, with a dropsical-looking head, sleepy eyes and slavering mouth, paid particular attention also, after his fashion, to the visitors, talking noisily in complaint of the "crazy boys," as he said, "who didn't know how to behave themselves." He was clearly most unhappy at the mental disorder of his neighbors, yet oblivious of his own. A good-looking girl of twelve set upon a stool, her head dropped upon her hands and her hair hanging over her face, a touching picture of wretchedness. She was in one of her worst moods—even the gentle voice of the teacher could not rouse her. She clung to her silent sorrow, and so might sit, we learned, for hours motionless as a lay figure.

Upon a swing at one end of the room some of the more demonstrative enjoyed themselves making noise enough for themselves and for the silent ones. A child nestled in a corner by himself was busily intent in knotting and unknotting a piece of cord, now good-humored, now angry, as he did his work easily or with difficulty, sometimes breaking into a laugh as the tangled thread upon his fingers possibly suggested some pleasing flitting fancy. Some, again, wandered to and fro, purposeless in action and evidently unconscious of any change in their surroundings, while others were keenly observant of every motion round about them, and painful to look at in their own perpetual unrest. It was a sad, sad scene, from which the eye shrunk and the oppressed spirit asked to be relieved. There was a shadowy, gloomy presence in the room—an absence of the light which beams wherever children are, of the bright glances which indicate the quickening intelligence, of the music-laughter from the young heart that rejoices in the mere consciousness of life. Here were childhood, but not its sunshine, spirits that struggled tearfully with unrealities, souls that wrestled wildly with sorrows unbegotten of their sin.

Shaking the outstretched hand of JOHN, the child of twenty-four, and those of the others intelligent enough to imitate his courtesy, we followed the teacher to the school-room underneath.

IN THE LIGHT.

In the room into which we now entered, desked and seated as a school-room, sat about forty children, who a year before were inmates of the room above, and in like mental condition to those described. With the exception of eight or ten, those latest taken under instruction, these looked bright and happy, and eager for a display of their acquirements. Although it was 1 o'clock, the hour at which the children are dismissed from school, and they knew it was so, they resumed their lessons willingly, much pleased at being the objects of marked attention. They sang together, accompanying the piano, kept time accurately, and seemed to delight in the exercise. The more advanced read from a book of lessons, answered questions in history and geography which would have puzzled sages on Manhattan, and displayed such evidences of a healthy action of the mind in all they said and did, that it was difficult for those who heard and saw them for the first time, to realize that they had ever been in the shadow of that room above, so bright the light that shone about them now. And yet it is but one year ago, one year, remember, since they were rescued from this horror. It must not be assumed, however, that the task was an easy one—to awaken the reason, almost create it, in these children. Not so; the utmost gentleness, patience and unlimited perseverance must work to this end; and yet with all these in the teacher, never before, perhaps, did such wonderful success in so short a time wait upon the labors of any as it has done on those of the gentle lady who has been as an angel among these poor waifs.

To give us an idea of the crude material out of which an intelligent thinking being is wrought, one of the latest added to the number in the school was called, or rather brought forward, for he was only beginning to recognize his name and still exceedingly slow to answer it. An oblong board was placed before him in which a round, a square, and a triangular hole were cut, and into which blocks of corresponding shape were fitted. These latter were taken out of their respective places and given to him, to fit in again. He took up the round one, looked at it curiously, laid it down, moved his hand over the other two, came back to the round one again, took it up, then proceeded with great deliberation to find the place for it. He tried to fit it into the triangular hole, the place he had decided upon as where it ought to go, and seemed much surprised that it didn't and fit, after several hard squeezes, looked as if he would like to give it up for a bad job. A kind word from the teacher stimulated him, however, to renewed exertion, he now tried it on the square hole, then went back again to the triangular one, but ultimately about three or four minutes from the time when he first started, succeeded in fitting it in its place. The same slow process of thought was indicated by his adjustment of the others, and during this he several times undid the work he had already done. This was the limit of his knowledge of form. Of color he knew a trifle more, although he did say blue was yellow, until again stirred up with the "Oh! James" of the teacher when he shouted "blue!" as if the sunshine had burst suddenly upon the ball and in among the shadows that clung around his awakening reason.

A few weeks before it had been discovered that this boy was able to distinguish colors more or less, and *as this much of perception is all that the teacher asks to begin her work with*, he was brought down to the school-room.

The teacher now showed us boxes of colored beads with which, by threading and unthreading, arithmetic was taught; boxes of cards having words of few sylables upon them by which they are taught to read, committing the words to the memory of the eye and ear, without analysis of their construction, and other ingenious devices by which instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and attractive way. Several of the more advanced showed what they had learned in calesthenics and this exercise they enjoyed amazingly. Two of the girls, in whom it is difficult to see the slightest trace of what they have been, showed their copy books neatly written and specimens of their embroidery. PAULINE VOGEL, the elder of these, one year ago was a moody, melancholy child who sat in the corner of the room for hours, her head between her hands, and her hair covering her face, rocking herself to and fro. She rarely spoke at all. Now she is bright, happy, insatiate in her desire to distinguish herself, and gentle and joyous with all around her. FLORA GRAVEN, the younger, was of a different nature, quick, impulsive, unmanageable. Now she is almost as gentle as her companion and no less pleased that she merits praise. These two are perhaps the most marked instances of the success of one year's labors, yet in all the others, as in these, the evidences of the success of the system are many and wonderful. The exercises over, the children were dismissed, but not until we had consented to receive a "forget-me-not" book-mark from PAULINE and another from FLORA.

Board of Supervisors—The County Budget—The Death of Mr. Taylor.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, President ROCHE in the chair.

A communication was received from the Comptroller giving an estimate of the appropriations required to be made for the support of the County Government during the present year. The items are as follows:

State taxes		$5,564,426 85
Interest on County debt		843,969 40
Redemption of County debt		475,300 00
College of the City of New-York		120,000 00
Metropolitan Board of Health		137,088 53
Metropolitan Police		2,777,171 15
Election expenses		90,000 00
Armories and drill-rooms		250,000 00
The amounts required by the laws of the State to be raised in this County for the following institutions are:		
Asylum for Idiots	$660 00	
Children's Aid Society	50,000 00	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10,348 40	
Institution for the Blind	2,760 00	
New-York Juvenile Asylum	95,000 00	
Nursery and Child's Hospital	7,000 00	
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children	102,000 00	
New-York Lunatic Asylum	3,029 00—	270,797 40
Salaries—Legislative Department		38,300 00
Salaries—Executive Department		203,200 00
Salaries—Judiciary		472,735 20
General expenses of the County Government		599,252 89
Total		$11,592,241 59

The increase this year in the tax for State purposes over 1867, is $2,189,188 88. The following are the items of increase:

Common schools for State	$436,646 81
Redemption of bounty debt for the State	850,747 42
Canals and general purposes	713,158 39
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad and Plattsburgh Railroad	188,636 26
Total	$2,189,188 88

The Comptroller says that but for this large increase in the amount of the State tax, he would have been able to have presented to the Board a much more favorable statement of the amount required to be raised by taxation, as there would then have been a reduction of nearly $3,000,000, as compared with 1867, but that even with this increase the estimate of taxation will show a decrease of nearly $1,000,000 from the amount required in 1867. In conclusion, the Comptroller recommends the strictest economy in all branches of the County Government.

The communication was ordered to be published.

Mr. TWEED referred to the death of their late colleague, Mr. JOSEPH B. TAYLOR, whom he characterized as an honest and liberal minded man, a warm friend, and an upright public officer. Mr. TWEED then offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are again called to mourn the loss of an esteemed colleague, in the sudden decease of Supervisor JOSEPH B. TAYLOR; and

Whereas, After so many months of pleasant companionship, social intercourse, and official courtesy enjoyed with our lamented associate, it is right and proper that our tribute of respect for his memory and sympathy with his family, in their sudden bereavement, should be placed on record; therefore,

Resolved, That the President and Clerk of this Board be and they are hereby requested to convey to the widow and family of our lamented associate this expression of our sympathy and condolence in the sudden and irreparable loss they have sustained. We mourn with them the separation from a genial, warm-hearted companion. In all the endearing relations associated with his home and family he was ever kind, affectionate and indulgent. To the poor and distressed his purse was ever open to relieve their necessities and to minister to their wants, and in his death the people lose a worthy public officer, an able representative, distinguished for his purity of character and rectitude of conduct.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in the minutes and published in the official newspapers of the county.

Mr. SMITH ELY eulogized Mr. TAYLOR and said that in his death his colleagues had sustained an irreparable loss.

The resolutions were then adopted and a committee appointed to carry them into effect, after which the Board adjourned.

Chess.

MACKENZIE VS. STANLEY.—The second and concluding game between these well-known chess amateurs, in connection with the general tournament of the New-York Chess Club, was played yesterday afternoon, resulting, as in the former game, in Capt. MACKENZIE'S favor. We print below the score of this last game, that of the former having been given in the TIMES of last Thursday:

WHITE—CAPT. MACKENZIE.	BLACK—MR. STANLEY.
1—P to K 4.	1—P to K 4.
2—K Kt to B 3.	2—Q Kt to B 3.
3—B to Q Kt 5.	3—P to Q R 3.
4—B to R 4.	4—P to Q Kt 4.
5—B to Kt 3.	5—B to B 4.
6—Castles.	6—K Kt to K 2.
7—P to Q B 3.	7—P to Q 4.
8—P to Q 4.	8—P takes Q P.
9—P takes P at Q 4.	9—P takes K P.
10—Kt to K Kt 5.	10—Q takes P.
11—B takes P check.	11—K to B.
12—Q to K 2.	12—P to K R 3.
13—B to K 3.	13—Q to K 4.
14—Kt to K 6 check.	14—B takes Kt.
15—B takes Q B.	15—B to Q 3.
16—P to K B 4.	16—Q takes B.
17—Kt to Q B 3.	17—Kt to K B 4.
18—Q R to Q.	18—Q Kt to Q 5.

A careless move, by which Black loses nearly every advantage which he has worked so hard to obtain. We presume that he expected his opponent to take this piece with Bishop.

19—R takes Kt.	19—Kt takes R.
20—B takes Kt.	20—R to K.
21—P to K B 5	21—B takes P check.
22—K to R.	22—Q to Q 3.
23—P to B 6.	23—P to K Kt 3.
24—P to B 7.	24—R to K 4.
25—B takes R.	25—Q takes B.
26—Q takes P.	26—Q takes Q.
27—Kt takes Q.	27—B to K 4.

Here again Black commits a grave error. He should have played B to B 3, which would have secured him at least a drawn game.

28—Kt to Q B 5.	28—K to K 2.
29—P to Q check.	29—B takes Q.
30—R takes B.	30—B to Q 3.
31—R to K Kt 8.	31—K to B 2.
32—R to Q B 8	32—B takes Kt.
33—R takes P check.	33—B to K 2.
34—R to K 7.	

White wins.

The Newark Spiritualists.

The "higher plane" Spiritualists, whose remarkable exhibitions on New-Year's night created such great excitement in Newark, have been declared insane by the doctors, and disposed of in accordance with that charitable theory. Mrs. REEVES has been sent to the Asylum at Trenton, and her daughter, having recovered from the delusion, has been released, and is now taking care of her mother's family. MCEWEN still remains in jail, awaiting the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of misdemeanor, but as he gives evidence of being hopelessly insane, he will doubtless be sent with Mrs. REEVES to the Lunatic Asylum. In the accounts which appeared in the newspapers of the scandalous exhibitions of these advanced Spiritualists, it appears that injustice has been done to the publishing house alluded to in the TIMES and other papers as being located in what was formerly an engine-house in the Tenth Ward. This establishment is called the "Mutual Benefit Publishing House," and we are assured by Dr. WICKES, its President, that it is not and never has been the rendezvous of Spiritualists of any sort, and never has published a line regarding Spiritualism in any form whatever. It is a stock company devoted entirely to the publication of illustrated scientific and medical works, and its officers have not, and never had, any sympathy with any form of Spiritualism, but consider the whole thing a delusion and a curse. There have been, he says, a number of temperance meetings held in the establishment, which have taken strong ground against the rum traffic of that Ward, and have thereby incurred the enmity of the liquor interest, which is now trying to injure the establishment by connecting it with Spiritualism. The Chief of Police of Newark exonerates the publishing company from any connection with the Spiritualists or their doings.

Internal Revenue.

Yesterday, by invitation of Deputy Commissioner HARLAN, a meeting of the Assessors in the Metropolitan District was held at the office in Cedar-street, for the purpose of exchanging views on the subject of collecting the tax. Nearly all the sub-districts were represented. The conference was informal, consequently the proceedings were not followed by any definite result. An opinion was generally concurred in by the Assessors that it would be to the interests of the Government if the assistant Assessors were empowered to perform many of the duties now discharged by the Inspectors. Under the present system the Inspectors take the whole matter of making seizures into their own hands, and, instead of reporting to the Assessor, report to the Revenue Board. The result is that the Assessors do not know what is going on in their own districts. They represented to Commissioner HARLAN that this course had been the cause of much misunderstanding, and believed that for it should be substituted a less objectionable system. Commissioner HARLAN, having now heard the views of both the Collectors and Assessors, will doubtless embody them in a report which, it is understood, he is preparing by special direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Yesterday Inspector HARVEY seized an extensive tobacco establishment at No. 299 Broadway. The business was conducted on the third and fourth floors of the building. Besides nearly six boxes of plug tobacco, he found two hydraulic presses and a large quantity of tools and instruments. The property was owned by W. G. WATSON & SON, and valued at $14,000.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN, at the rear tenement building No. 411 West Thirty-fifth-street, near Ninth-avenue, over the body of JACOB BULLACH, aged 11 years, who committed suicide by hanging himself. It appears that the mother of deceased left him about 8 o'clock eating his breakfast, and after an absence of ten minutes returned to find the door blocked on the inside by a chair. Pushing her way she was horrified to discover her son hanging to a brass hook in the door by a common woolen comforter, which had been knotted once and passed over the hook and then around the neck of deceased. He had evidently kicked or pushed the chair away, and so suspended himself. Mrs. BULLACH could assign no motive for the strange deed, nor had the deceased manifested any symptoms of insanity. Mrs. MARY NEFF, another inmate of the building, testified that the mother had always used the deceased in a proper manner, and Mrs. BULLACH stated that he had always behaved as an obedient boy should. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Officer PETER BODINE, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who was found in an insensible condition in the cellar of the Second-avenue Railroad Company's depot in Sixty-third-street, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

The Citizens' Association—Inspection of the City Institutions.

Yesterday Messrs. WM. M. VERMILYE, THOS. J. POWERS, JOSEPH ALLEN, M. DELANO, NATHANIEL SANDS, RICHARD M. HENRY and WM. T. RUNK—representing the Citizens' Association—made the tour of the City institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands. They were accompanied by Commissioners BELL, BOWEN, BRENNAN and NICHOLSON. Each building in the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was inspected by these gentlemen, who were unsparing in commendation of the condition of the institutions and their management. The tour occupied about five hours. To-morrow, probably, the same Committee will visit the City Prisons, thus completing a review of all the departments in the charge of the Board, after which they will report to the Association.

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer.

THOMAS REILLY, who, it is alleged, shot the policeman who was killed in the riot of the 17th of March, (St. Patrick's Day,) 1866, has been arrested on this charge in Chicago, and is now lodged in jail there. It will be remembered that a large reward was offered for his capture at the time, and a detailed description of his person sent to the police throughout the entire country. Among others who received these particulars was Detective SIMONS, of the Chicago Police force, who was then Penitentiary Warden at Joliet. On Wednesday afternoon, while SIMONS was sitting in the office, REILLY entered the station to see about a watch that had been taken from his person on the occasion of an arrest about three years since. He was immediately recognized, and as above stated, secured and imprisoned, where he will remain until he is brought here by requisition of Gov. FENTON.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.—At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a building near the corner of Myrtle and Fulton avenues, chiefly occupied by lawyers. It is supposed that the fire originated in WILLEY'S gold pen factory, on the top floor, and rapidly spread through the building, the burning coals dropping from floor to floor. The firemen were soon on the ground, and attached the hose to nine hydrants in the neighborhood of the fire. The first floor was occupied by COLE & MURPHY, auctioneers, who had a number of valuable paintings and other things ready for a sale to have taken place yesterday. Mr. P. R. JOHNSON owned the building, which was insured for $6,000 in the Lennox Insurance Company; COLE & MURPHY lost $3,000; insured in the Lafayette for $5,000; F. PRAVE, cigar dealer, lost $3,000; insured for $3,500 in the Home and Continental Companies; ISAAC BAGWELL, keeper of basement restaurant, lost over $1,000; insured $1,000 in the Lafayette; Gen. H. B. DURYEA, law offices, lost $500; insured for $2,000 in the Phoenix. Gen. DURYEA'S valuable library was damaged to the amount stated. Two valuable paintings of WASHINGTON and HENRY CLAY, worth $500, were removed by the firemen. Col. C. J. JACK, HAYNES & Co., J. H. BRAINERD, and others having offices in the building, lost small amounts. W. S. EASTBURN, manufacturer of pencil cases, lost $4,000; insured in the Commerce for $2,000.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of St. Patrick's Society on Friday evening the following officers were elected: President, THOMAS KINSELLA; First Vice-President, THOMAS CARROLL; Second Vice-President, JAMES CARBOY; Recording Secretary, THOMAS F. FITZGERALD; Corresponding Secretary, RICHARD J. LALOR; Treasurer, CHRISTOPHER O'NEIL.

RIVER THIEVES.—DANIEL BRADY, one of three men who escaped from the steamer Adriadne, at Pier 20 E. R., with sailcloth which they loaded into a boat, was arrested by Officer CAIN of the Forty-second Precinct at the store of Michael MCDONALD, foot of Main-st., and taken before Justice CORNWELL, who remanded him for examination.

STREET THIEVES.—HENRY MAKEY and WILLIAM MORAN were arrested on Fulton-street, for stealing a cloak from STEINBERG'S store, at No. 177 in the same street. The cloak was found in their possession, and they were held for examination.

POLICE ARRESTS.—The Police made 296 arrests last week, of which 75 were in the Fourth, 51 in the Third, 43 in the Sixth, 39 in the Ninth, 37 in the Eighth, 36 in the Seventh, and 15 in the Fifth Districts

SMALL FIRE.—About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the New-York Parafine oil-works, corner Delavan and Dwight-streets., but was extinguished with trifling loss.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FALSE CHECKS.

CHARLES F. CURTIS was arrested by Officer MEAGHER, of the Broadway Squad, and by him arraigned before the magistrate to answer several complaints on the charge of swindling by means of false checks. EDWIN S. DEYDEN, of No. 59 Walker-street, testified that the prisoner called on him on the 4th inst., and requested him to cash a check for $28, purporting to have been drawn on the First National Bank by G. E. EDWARDS to the order of JOSEPH BERGHAM, which he did, as he supposed the check to be a genuine issue. He subsequently discovered that no such name as G. E. EDWARDS appeared on the books of the bank. DANIEL O. SULLIVAN, of No. 771 Broadway, cashed a check for $46 on the 23d ult. for CURTIS, which was signed by M. E. MARTEN, and drawn on the Fourth National Bank. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was fully committed. Other complaints were ready, but were not considered necessary.

JUVENILE BURGLAR.

Officer KEIMS, of the First Precinct, arrested JOHN WILLIAMS, aged 16, yesterday, on suspicion of being implicated in the burglarious entrance made on Friday night into JOHN DUYCKINCK'S blank-book manufactory, No. 164 Pearl-street. It appears that two boys, alleged confederates of the prisoner, had gained a hiding place in the premises before they were closed, of which fact one of the employes, JOHN CALLAHAN, was duly apprised by the accused, who invited him to aid them in "weeding" (robbing) the place, but he declined and notified the Police. The boys who hid in the building escaped arrest through a trap-door. Young WILLIAMS was remanded.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS.

Two or three experienced shoplifters entered the store of Messrs. GARRETT, YOUNG & CO., No. 259 Canal-street, on the 28th ult., and carried off four coats, valued at $100. Yesterday Officers MARTINOT and MULLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested WM. LEWIS and MARTIN MCGOWAN, whom they found wearing two of the missing coats. When arraigned before the Court ORAM S. BALDWIN, a member of the firm robbed, made the necessary affidavits, and the prisoners were held for trial without bail. LEWIS is a newsdealer, aged seventeen, and lives at No. 18 Christopher-street. MCGOWAN is an umbrella-maker, lives at No. 121 Mulberry-street, and is twenty years of age. They denied their guilt, and claimed to have purchased the coats in good faith.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

TRICK AND DEVICE.

James Peacock, of No. 141 Seventh-av., made a complaint against Andrew Kerr, a baker, 46 years of age, residing at No. 403 West Forty-first street, in which it is alleged that on the 4th of December last Kerr went to Peacock's place of business and desired to purchase eight barrels of flour on a credit of ten days, saying that he was about to open a bakery at No. 405 West Forty-second-st., and could then easily pay for the flour. It is then stated that Kerr, having obtained the flour, did not engage in business as a baker at the place he had designated, and did not pay for the flour, except the sum of $22 30, leaving $89 50 due, payment of which was often demanded, but never obtained. The accused denied all the statements of the complaint, and gave bail in $500 to answer at the General Sessions.

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Sergt. JOSEPH HAGERTY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, when making his rounds yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, had his attention attracted by suspicious noises about the premises of PETER GLOR, No. 30 West Fourth-street, and proceeded cautiously to investigate the cause. In the area-way, under the steps leading up to the front door, he found a man whom he took into custody, and discovered to be WILLIAM HARRISON, who claims to be a painter, and to live out in the country. Sergt. HAGERTY locked up his prisoner, on whose person he found a number of suspicious tools, and then made an examination of the scene of the capture, and found that the blinds of the front area window had been broken, the blind opened and a pane of glass in the window removed. He also found a large bag under the window, which had been evidently dropped by the prisoner. Affidavits being made against him by Sergt. HAGERTY and Mr. GLOR, HARRISON was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A VEXATIOUS CONFLICT.

Saturday, the 4th inst., PETER DOLAN, of No. 209 Seventh-avenue, obtained a license from Mayor HOFFMAN to sell liquor under the provisions of the recent City ordinance. On the Monday morning following he opened his saloon. The barkeeper was arrested almost simultaneously with the sale of the first drink, and brought before the Justice on a charge of selling without license. He was admitted to bail in $300 to answer, and the case set down for examination. On Friday DOLAN again attempted to exercise the privilege conferred by the Mayor, and EDWARD DOLAN, who in this instance was acting as barkeeper, was arrested by Officer KENNEDY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and he also was required to give bail in $300 to answer in the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.

JOHN H. RICE, of No. 314 Stanton-street, made a complaint alleging that on Friday night he found THOMAS WRIGHT engaged with a number of men in throwing night-soil from a barge at the foot of Stanton-street into East River. RICE and other citizens remonstrated with WRIGHT, but no attention being paid to them they caused his arrest by Officer GLEASON, of the Eleventh Precinct. WRIGHT was committed for examination on a charge of violating a City ordinance.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

MICHAEL ENRIGHT was arraigned upon a charge of burglary, preferred by ISAAC BURTIS, living in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets. Friday night BURTIS went to bed with $90 in the pocket of his pantaloons, and a watch he values at $35. During the night the door of his room was forced, and the money and watch were stolen. From the fact that ENRIGHT had been well acquainted with the premises of BURTIS, and was known to be destitute of money, and on the next day after the robbery was alleged to be largely in funds, suspicion was directed toward him. ENRIGHT strenuously asserted his innocence, but was held to await further examination.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Judge J. C. Smith and a Jury.

CONSTRUCTION OF LICENSE—ESTOPPEL BY FORMER JUDGMENT.

Oyreaus Wheeler, Jr., vs. *Frederick Nishwitz.*—The plaintiff in this case alleged that he was the owner of various patents for manufacturing reaping and mowing machines, and that the defendant had taken a license thereunder to build a mowing-machine, which he called a "Nishwitz Monitor," and had therein agreed to pay $25 as a license fee on each machine, with a privilege of a deduction on prompt payment of sixty per cent.; that the defendant had made 604 machines, upon which he had not paid the license fee, and that there was due from him therefor $15,100, or $25 on each machine; that the defendant had sought to repudiate such license and to procure a cancellation of the same; and for that purpose had heretofore commenced an action in this Court against the plaintiff and various other parties named in said license, alleging that the license was fraudently procured, and that the patents named therein were invalid for want of novelty, and that the consideration for the license had failed, and he thereupon prayed that the same might be cancelled and the licensors be decreed to refund the license fees paid themselves; that such suit was brought in for trial, and after a hearing on the merits, judgment was entered dismissing the same, whereby all questions which the defendant raised or might have raised against the validity of the said license was decided and adjudicated against him. The plaintiff therefore prayed judgment for $15,100.

The answer denied that by the judgment aforesaid any question as to the validity of the said license was adjudicated, and averred that the judgment of dismissal was simply a judgment of non-suit, and as such did not finally determine any of the questions raised in the suit; that the license was procured by fraud; that the patents were invalid for want of novelty; that there was no consideration for the license, and the defendant prayed that the same might be decreed to be void.

The plaintiff offered in evidence the license, the judgment record in the former suit, and proved the number of machines made by the defendant. The defendant then offered to prove the facts set up in the answer, to which the plaintiff objected upon the grounds that he was estopped from proving such facts by the recital in the license and by the former judgment.

The Court held that the former suit was to be regarded as a suit in equity under the former practice, and that under such practice the dismissal of a bill upon the merits was a final judgment upon all the questions which had been presented by the bill and estopped the plaintiff from raising the same questions in any subsequent litigations, and he therefore excluded the evidence.

The defendant then claimed that he was entitled to a deduction of sixty per cent. from the license fee, and that such sixty per cent. was to be considered as a penalty and was not recoverable, and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover $6,040 only. The Court overruled this objection and the jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for $15,100, the full amount claimed.

Geo. Ratnburn, C. A. Seward and Geo. Harding for plaintiff; D. Wright, A. R. Dyett, D. Baldwin and C. D. Evans for defendant.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ALLEGED CRUELTY AT SEA.

The United States vs. Arrenius M. Miller and Wm. McGloin.—The defendants in this case, who are the Captain and Mate of the ship *Edward Hughes*, were charged with having, about the 6th of October, at Elmira, on the west coast of Africa, committed an assault on the complainant, Edward Rowe, the colored steward of the same vessel. The evidence showed that the assault had been committed by the first mate, Wm. McGloin, while in temporary charge of the ship, and that the affair grew out of a dispute in regard to the cooking of the ship's provisions.

The Commissioner, having no jurisdiction over the case, discharged the accused.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The following-mentioned wills were admitted to Probate, viz.: of George H. Contort, Maria S. Cooper, John Sunsher, Eliza Anderson, Rosa Loeffler, Septimus Crookes, Phineas H. Buckley, Ferdinand L. Tusar.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following-mentioned persons, viz.: Michael Egan, John Ryan, Hannah Barrett, Joseph Cowell, Thomas Gregan, Matilda Held, Emma Hicks, John Norton, John W. Westlake, Robert A. Dew, Helan Evans, James D. Dudgeon, James Moore, Rosina Baumgarten, John G. Crocheron, Ellenor Shay, Martin Schardt, Eliza Wood, Johanna H. Bosch, Benjamin T. Eastman, John M. Gerwinden, H. A. Brockway, Ellen McLaughlin, Kate Reewy, Lloyd Stevens, Robert Stanford, Jaques Cabral, Charles De Cockerille, Martin Gerken, Meta Meyer, Martha Smith.

GUARDIANS APPOINTED.

John McCarthy appointed guardian of Lucy, Elizabeth and William Morton; Thomas Kanaly of James Barrett, John McB. Davidson of Edward T. Gregan, Marias E. Strange of Agner A. and Jane S. Strange, Gertrude Lotz of Emelie F. Elson, Mary D. Winston of Henry S. and Frederica J. Winston.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 11.

By Judge Cardozo.

Simon Zein, &c., vs. James W. Bowdoin, &c.; default opened. Gertrude A. Hasbrouck vs. David Hasbrouck; cannot make a decree on the evidence submitted. Floyd Bailey, &c., vs. John T. Martin et al.; allowance of three per cent. granted. In the matter of the estate of Christopher Wardell, deceased; further evidence is needed as to reasonableness of price before order is granted; also as to investment of proceeds. Henry F. Pultz vs. Joseph R. Benjamin et al; order settled. Phenix Furnace Bar Company vs. Frank W. Robinson; default opened. Leon Loeb vs. David Wallner et al.; motion for receiver granted; reference ordered to A. J. Smith to appoint receiver. Harris Rothstein vs. J. Barrera; motion denied with $5 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 11.

The following decisions were rendered to-day, ROBERTSON, C. J. and GARVIN and BARBOUR, J. J. presiding: Elias Powvert vs. August Belmont; judgment rendered and new trial had with costs to abide event. Opinion by Robertson, C. J. E. W. Chester vs. Jos. J. Comstock; judgment rendered and new trial had without costs to either party. Opinion by Robertson, C. J. W. B. Duncan et al. vs. J. Berlin, Ex'r.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Garvin, J. F. Tolans vs. National Steam Navigation Company; judgment and order denying a new trial reversed and new trial had, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Robertson, C. J. R. K. Delafield et al. vs. Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn; judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Garvin, J. Wm. Fowler vs. Chas. Huber; order appealed from modified. Opinion by Robertson, C. J. J. T. De Lanier vs. L. B. Wyman; the order denying a new trial reversed and new trial ordered with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Robertson, C. J. and Monell, J. The New Haven and Northampton Company vs. Edward Quintard *et al.*; exceptions sustained and new trial ordered, with costs to plaintiffs, to abide the event. Opinions by Garvin and McCunn, J. J. E. A. Stevens *et al.* vs. W. C. Rhinelander; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by McCunn, J.; Monell, J., dissenting. The Rector, &c., of the Church of the Redeemer, vs. Jas. G. Crawford; exceptions overruled, and judgment ordered for the defendant on the verdict. Opinion by Monell, J. Wm. Fettritch vs. Andrew Armstrong; judgment affirmed upon payment by the appellant to the respondent of the costs of the appeal. F. A. Wheeler vs. E. C. B. Garcia; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Robertson, C. J., and Monell, J. M. S. Bryant vs. Mary H. Bryant; order appealed from affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Monell, J.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Barbour.

Ruppert, executor, &c., vs. The Union Trust Insurance Company; judgment for the defendants. Clark vs. Dunlap et al.; judgment for defendant on demurrer. Byron et al. vs. Tremain; motion for a new trial denied. Kelly et al. vs Jeroloman; motion to continue injunction denied without costs. Masterson et al. vs. Short et al; judgment for the plaintiffs.

By Judge Monell.

Puleston et al. vs. Stout et al.; motion for reference granted. Cohen vs. The Mutual Life Insurance Company; motion granted. Sears vs. The Same; motion granted. Allen vs. Smith, administratrix; motion granted with costs. Coughlan vs. Dinsmore et al.; motion granted. Vassault vs. Murphy; motion granted. Bamberger vs. Woodhull; motion dismissed.

By Judge Garvin.

Hedges et al. vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company; case settled. Sutton et al. vs. Finn; motion denied with $7 costs, and order to show cause discharged. Jacobs et al. vs. Manus; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Furth et al. vs. Foster; engrossed case ordered to be filed. Coleman vs. Chauncey et al.; motion denied without prejudice to renew on further papers. Barker vs. Savage et al.; proposed case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 11.

By Judge Barrett.

Jones vs. Jones; motion to strike out part of answer as irrelevant and redundant denied, and it is referred to F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., to settle the issues to be submitted to a jury upon the trial. Salomon vs. Salomon; demurrer overruled and judgment for the defendant thereon with costs, with leave to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer and reply to the counterclaim within twenty days on payment of such costs.

Wolf vs. Coulter; there is no authority for such an order as that applied for.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

There were thirty-three cases on the Calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, few of which, however, were of more than ordinary interest.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

George Phillips was fined $25 for overloading his horse, the animal at the same time suffering from a bad sore.

Michael Donohoe was fined $10 for cruelly treating the horse in his charge, of which conduct he confessed his guilt.

Owen Lawrence was fined $10 for cruelly whipping his horse, as it vainly tried to haul a wagon containing forty-five hogs.

John Tracy was fined $10 for driving a horse having two running sores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elizabeth Moore was charged by John Wilson with the larceny of a clock from the corner of John and Nassau streets. Elizabeth confessed her guilt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Caroline Jackson, a woman of color, charged Henry Hayes with having assaulted her. Caroline said that she had been living with Hayes as his wife for five years; latterly he had tired of her, and went to reside with another woman. Hayes said that the prosecutrix had been following him, and he only pushed her. Hays was fined $25.

Daniel Driscoll was charged with the theft of a coat from No. 96 Chatham-street. Augustus Hayward caught the prisoner in an alley-way with the garment, after he had taken it from in front of the store. He was sent to the Catholic Reformatory.

Ben Doxie, a notorious character, was charged with the larceny of boots from the store of Patrick McGinnis, No. 141 Greenwich-street. He was found with the property in his possession. He was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT, BROOKLYN—JAN. 11.

Before Commissioner Newton.

REMOVING WHISKY.

Joseph Gibbs, James Cannon and James McKenna were charged with having removed whisky from a bonded warehouse. The prisoners demanded an examination, and the case was set down for hearing on the 11th inst. They were committed in default of $2,000 bail each.

COUNTERFEITERS.

The cases of Francis Abig and Alfred Bernard, two of Conchard's (the counterfeiter) workmen, were adjourned. Both prisoners are charged with having forged revenue currency, and their defence is that they had been compelled to print the stamps by Conchard, who threatened to shoot them if they did not comply with his orders.

BROOKLYN CRIMINAL COURTS.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will open to-morrow, when Lawrence Eckhardt will be arraigned for the murder at the sugar-house in Williamsburgh, and Galvin, Connolly and Murray indicted for the recent murder of Mullen.

BROOKLYN SURROGATE'S COURT—JAN. 11.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

During the past week the following wills have been proved: J. George Zegler, Matilda Pehl, Albert B. Campbell and Wm. R. Braddish, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons: Mary Duffy to Edward Duffy; Wm. H. Frost to Nathaniel D. Frost; Ellen C. Hudson to John Hudson; Barbara Rottman to T. Rottman; Almeron W. Tice to Lucy Tice; George W. Ryan to Josephine A. Ryan; James R. Carrington to Catherine Carrington; Henry Sohar to Henry Sohar; Anne Mead to Patrick Mead; George Schmezer to Veronika Schmezer; Michael Downey to Anne Downey; Ellen Carlon to James Carlon; Frederick Hoevering to Dorothea Hoevering, all of Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—JAN. 11.

Before Judge Thompson.

REFUSED TO PAY.

Miles Reilly vs. *Wm. Gordon.*—This action was brought to recover the sum of $475 for digging a cellar on plaintiff's premises, which extend from Fulton to Washington streets, above Johnson street, and also $50 for extra work in taking brick out of a former cellar. The defence was that the work had never been completed according to contract; that there was nothing extra done, and a sum of $200 was required to finish the work. The jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $275.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Consols for money, 92@92⅛, and for the account, 92⅛. American securities are steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88
Erie Railway Shares	50

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

United States Five-twenties, for the issue of 1862, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Cotton is firmer. The estimated sales to-day are 12,000 bales. The opening quotations are as follows:

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.@7¾d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

Breadstuffs are quiet. Corn, 46s. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian. Flour, 38s. for Western State.

PROVISIONS.—Beef, 115s. for Winter-cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for New Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49s. 9d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for Common Wilmington, and 11s. for Fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. per cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—11:15 A. M.

Whale Oil, £38 per 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £110 per ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. per ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for Thin Oblong.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Consols for Money and the account 92¼@92⅜. American securities close steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88½
Erie Railway Shares	50
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Bonds	20½

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Cotton is firmer. The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	7¾d
Middling Uplands, to arrive	7d.@7⅛d
Middling Orleans	7⅞d

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 9d. for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. for White California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 5d. for American. Oats, 3s. 10d. for American. Peas, 47s. for Canadian. Flour, 38s. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 115s. for Winter-cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 78s. for new Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. 6d. Resin, 6s. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine Pale. Tallow, 43s. 9d. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. ℔ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 46s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Whale Oil, £36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton, for thin oblong; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Jan. 11—3 P. M.

Petroleum is firm; at 45 francs for Standard White.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 11.

SUGAR, 7½@7⅞ reals for Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard; 8½@9¾ for 15 to 20; 5@6¼ for inferior to common refining; 6¾@7 for fair to good refining; 7¾@8 for grocery grades, fair to good. MOLASSES, 5¼@6¼r.; Outports Molasses, 5@6r. HONEY, $4@$4 25. BEESWAX, 7½c. ℔ lb. for brown and 11½c. for white. BACON, $12 50@$13 ℔ cwt. SHOOKS, $8 50@$8 75 for box, and $18@$20 for hogsheads. FLOUR, $13@$14 ℔ bbl. HAMS, 13c.@18c. ONIONS, $6@$7. POTATOES, $5 50@$6. FREIGHTS, $1@$1 3[illegible], in currency, ℔ box on Sugar; $5 75@$6 ℔ hogshead; $3 50@$4 ℔ hogshead for Molasses.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
City of Cork	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 14	New-York	Hamburg.
Cuba	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Jan. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	Jan. 15	New-York	London.
Bremen	Jan. 16	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Jan. 18	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR VERA CRUZ, NICARAGUA, HAVANA, ETC.			
Coquette	Jan. 14	New-York	Havana.
Nightingale	Jan. 14	New-York	Vera Cruz.
San Francisco	Jan. 15	New-York	Nicaragua.
Columbia	Jan. 16	New-York	Havana.
Star of the South	Jan. 18	New-York	St. Jago de Cuba.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax, by the *City of Cork*, close at the General Post-office at 6:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 12 M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Coquette*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Nightingale*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 11.—*In steamship Napoleon III., for Brest and Havre*—James Stokes, Jr., Miss Carrie Stokes, Miss G. Blake, New-York; C. S. Leet, K. A. Leet, Mrs. N. A. Leet, Mrs. W. M. Hall, Springfield, Mass.; Capt. E. J. Harrington, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Horatio Rodgers, Providence, R. I.; D. S. Taber, R. B. Taber, New-York; Mrs. E. Haste, Montreal, Dominion of Canada; W. Barker, New-York; Henry Schlimann, Paris, France; G. O. Gorter, New-York; A. H. Landen, Mrs. Landen, Chas. R. Landen, Springfield, Mass.; Henry Nixon, New-York; Louis Cuineros, Consul of Peru at Havre, and two children; H. T. Darrah, New-York; Francisco Quiroga, Mrs. Quiroga, Miss Quiroga, Havana, Cuba; Ernest Berger, New-York; Count Octavio Graziani, Milan, Italy; S. Seirus, New-York; Dr. V. Dupierris, Havana, Cuba; Mr. Mangeot, New-York; R. Valadier, New-Orleans, La.; John Goldsmith, Mrs. Goldsmith and child, New-York; Mrs. Edward R. Robinson and child, New-York; Mrs. R. Goubault, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Nixon and sister, New-York; Manuel Burzado, Madrid, Spain; James T. Burns, New-York; Mrs. Isaline Corbas, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Cezarine Bainy, New-York; G. Tiret, Paris, France; Mrs. T. Abel, New-York; C. Sovee, New-Orleans, La.; Andrea Camon, New-York; C. Altschuler, Havana, Cuba; Mrs. Sophie Louiselleur, Astoria, L. I.; S. Jarrier, New-York; Paul Toulet, New-York; Frank X. Lemanhead, Philadelphia, Penn.; Etienne Huard, Mrs. Huard, Miss Huard, Andre Huard, Marseilles, France; Miss Eliza P. Beauland, New-York; Henry Vidalhene, Paris, France; Joseph Roudhoff, St. Petersburgh, Russia; John B. Shullier, New-York.

JAN. 11.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Walker, England; Mrs. Kirkwood, Miss Peacock, Hamilton; Mrs. Palmer and 3 children, Mr. Bruce, England; Mr. Lockwood, Montreal; C. J. Le Quesne and friend, J. J. Duane, England; Theodore Fitlan, Philadelphia; Mr. Gala, Toronto; R. Kirkwood, Hamilton; P. Frase, W. O. Coleman, Boston; W. A. Murray, Alexander Murray, Toronto; John Horton, Matthew Graham, A. Arnold, R. Craske, England; John R. Garey, Mrs. Graham and 2 children; Mr. Petty, Toronto; John Proctor, New-York; Henry Smith, M. E. B. Baker, England; Miss Fairweather, Mrs. John H. Williams.

JAN. 11.—*In steamship Britannia, for Glasgow*—Wm. Livingston, Mrs. Downie and child, Detroit; Mrs. J. H. Davis, Shettyville; Miss Mary Howie, Bergen; C. H. Leach, St. Louis; George Smallwood, London, Eng.; R. W. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper and infant, Percy Cooper, Wm. Wright, Samuel F. Gervin, John M. Rogers, W. L. Mitchell, Charles H. Morton, Stephen E. Whelan, James Lennie, Agnes McNicoll, Elizabeth McNicoll, Ann McNicoll, New-York; T. H. Long, Vancouver's Island; John Nixon, Dr. McGowan, James Maloney, and 55 in the steerage.

JAN. 11.—*In steamship Denmark, for Liverpool*—W. J. Gigney, W. H. Macfarland, Capt. Whitfield, P. White, Edmund Tollimer, Henry Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Sharp, and 70 in the steerage.

In steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall, Australia and California—Manuel Peres and child, F. Argudello, Wm. Hill, James H. Sooley, James P. Risk. For California—Hon. J. Smith, wife, daughter and two sons, Mrs. Julia Mellville and child, Miss Emelie Melville, Harry Wall, A. Maillard, wife, daughter, governess and three children, W. S. Bernhans, Mrs. G. S. Lovely and child, H. E. Curtis and wife, Charles Thompson, Mrs. H. A. Dimbud and child, Samuel Drake, Miss Lyford, Rufus B. Page, G. Arnold, Mrs. A. W. Arnold, J. S. Hart, W. H. Blumberg, Robert Seirmgeon, Ezekiel Fitz Gerald, Robert D. Mooney, C. H. Meyer, Marcus Meyer, C. K. Clark, G. Gump, W. Weshaur, H. Kaplan, J. J. Frank, Capt. Bainbridge, wife and child, Miss S. A. Hanford, E. T. Anthony, Miss Henrietta Osborne, J. A. Tryon, H. C. Biye, Barrow Mish, Wolff Cohen, Jefferson Walker and daughter, S. Simon, wife and child, J. M. Bryant, J. A. Lang, Miss Dora Halz, R. H. Putnam, Mrs. McCain and wife, Thomas Dillon, Miss L. P. Pearce, Chas. E. Smith, E. A. Sherman, A. A. Green, J. H. Baptist, Miss E. Goodwin, Rev. W. G. Hughes, W. N. Morehouse, H. M. Lockwood, Samuel Cohn, Col. Jas. H. Jones and wife, W. N. Doran and wife, M. Landesman, J. Cohen, Thomas Robson, Mrs. L. Robson, Capt. S. Munson, Jonathan Hunt, Mrs. L. Dow and daughter, Samuel Breck, Mrs. Fry and son, Miss Fry, James Johnson, F. A. Griswold, Mrs. Williams, J. B. Batcheller and wife, J. Morris, James Skaggs, Francisco Garcia, E. J. Tobin, Mrs. Gray, L. Barrett and wife, Miss C. Stewart, W. D. Harriman, Richard Cowan, Miss Amanda Simily, C. Frever, John E. Hughes, J. H. Bowman, Redmond J. Mahoney, James Warland, A. C. Austin, wife and child, Samuel May, G. W. Clark, C. W. Turner, wife and child, M. Zellerbach, D. L. Elmore, A. Walker, Marshall D. Briggs and wife, J. D. Briggs, D. Hanif, Mrs. Neil, B. C. Fabre, A. J. Hook, Mrs. Louisa Welsey and child, M. Farley and wife, J. Gilchrist, Charles Gilchrist and wife, J. W. Knowles, A. R. Ford, Mrs. S. Wright and two children, James H. Pugh and boy, E. Valle and wife, John Shelly, Melton Lewesy, Thomas Gordon, S. Waters and wife, Charles Grant, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Miss Spaulding, Miss Fanny A. Morgan, Miss Julia Armstrong, Miss Grace Brighton, N. Egan, N. Yeakle, Charles T. Mapes, W. H. Gross, F. Enwright, Mrs. Chas. A. Rogers and 2 children, J. G. Carlton and wife, J. L. Bremer, Albert James and wife, F. R. Glover and wife, J. Dow, W. H. Hamlin, Theo. Riddle, Cullen Howe, wife and child, Abraham Thomas, Harvey Baker, Jr., Miss Kate Doyle, Charles J. Rosenberg, Joseph Bates, Burch Noe, Hy. H. Underhill.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—James Green, T. D. Eckard, Jno. A. Pohlmarra, Mrs. Elkins, M. A. Nevius, J. H. Manby, C. A. Bowman, J. H. Parker, S. Rollins, C. P. Felt, Daniel Waitt, Mrs. T. Gould, D. Wall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—J. H. Averill, T. M. White, J. Flood, F. Cahill, F. Albert W. Best, Lieut. Michell, A. Hull, J. H. Perry, B. B. Eldridge and lady, K. B. Eldridge, M. Daily and wife, and 7 in steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah—G. Prince and lady, E. W. Prince, G. Sheeler and lady, Charles Kimball, D. Newport, wife and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 23 | Sun sets..... 4 54 | Moon rises... 8 33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 36 | Gov. Island.10 25 | Hell Gate....11 47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Gulf City, Stuart, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Gen. Grant, Hildreth, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; R. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., Brown & Davis; Coquette, Freeman, Wilmington, Del., J. Lorillard; Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Bossau, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Denmark, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Kleoniky, (Greek,) Paschalis, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cardenas, Paine, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Cuba, Sundberg, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs La Creole, (Dutch,) Campbell, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Espiegle, (Fr.,) Vincent, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; J. Leighton, Leighton, Brunswick, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Marigosa, Nash, Carbarien, Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners T. D. Wilder, Heather, Aspinwall, N. L. McCready & Co.; O. H. Leaming, Brower, Wilmington, Del., Laraway & Plymer; Robert Myham, Doane, Boston, Bryan & Pease; Lodiwick Bill, Ely, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes.

Arrived.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munroe, Glasgow Dec. 25, via Moville 28th, with mdse. and 67 passengers to Francis McDonald & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales since Dec. 31. Jan. 6, lat. 43 20, lon. 58 10, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound east.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Jan. 9, 45 miles N. E. of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Liberty, bound S. Same date, 30 miles S. W. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wheeler & Linnard.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C. with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Star of the South, Scott, Baltimore, in ballast to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Will load for St. Jago de Cuba and Nuevitas.

Steamship Worcester, Graham, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamer Electra, Ney, Providence.

Ship Leibnitz, (Hamb.,) Barnhold, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. and 544 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Made the southern passage. Jan. 6, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from N. W.; lost fore and maintopsail, maintopgallantsail and staysail.

Ship Frank Flint, Robinson, Baltimore Jan. 4, in ballast to J. W. Elwell & Co. Will load coal for San Francisco for North American Steamship Co.

Bark Asow, (Norw.,) Hill, Newcastle, Eng., 62 ds., with coal to W. H. Bennett, of New-Haven. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Brig George Crump, (of Turks Island,) French, Trinidad, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly winds and calms. Sld. in co. with Br. bark Times, for Queenstown.

Brig White Swan, Crothers, New-Haven, for Barbados, with loss of jibboom.

Schr. Irvine, (of Eastport,) Higgins, Aux Cayes 15 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Afton, for Boston. Died on board Dec. 30, George Seymour, first mate, of New-York, aged 26 years. Has had N. W. gales on the coast; split sails.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Stephen Morris, Seaman, Philadelphia, for Salem.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. G. Kneeland, Granger, Baltimore.

Schr. George Negger, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Phebe Elizabeth, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Winnia, Tooley, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. P. Smith, Jones, Harlem.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, New-Haven.

Schr. Lucy Jones, Muncy, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, Virginia.

Schr. J. M. Webster, McVey, New-Haven.

WIND—At sunset, W., light and clear.

HIGHLANDS—Sundown, one ship and one brig in the east offing, bound in.

Sailed.

Steamships Napoleon III, for Havre; Britannia, for Glasgow; City of Washington and Denmark, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Bienville, for Havana; Gen. Grant, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Saragossa and Charleston, for Charleston; Hatteras, for Richmond; Saratoga, for Norfolk; R. C. Knight, for Washington; Coquette, for Wilmington, Del.; Franconia, for Portland; Carroll, for Baltimore; Glaucus, for Boston; Wamsutta, for New-Bedford; Albatross, for Fall River.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 11—Arr. steamship Ontario, from Liverpool.

Also arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 10—Arr. schrs. Richard Vaux, from Woods' Hole; E. H. Furber, from Boston.

Sld. bark C. B. Hall, for Cardenas.

Jan. 11—Arr. steamer Falcon, from Baltimore.

Sld. bark Yumuri, for Liverpool; bark Franz, for Liverpool; bark Harken Adelstein, for Liverpool; schrs. Azelda and Laura, for Baracoa; steamship Manhattan, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 11—Arr. bark Imperador, from Pernambuco, with coffee for orders; brig A. Bradshaw, from New-York, with hay to Quartermaster.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 9—Sld. all vessels before reported, except the schrs. Eastern Light, Nil Desperandum, Freddie Walter, S. H. Woodbury, Nellie Tarbox.

Arr. 11 A. M.—Schr. Bell Brandon, Gray, Gloucester, for Newport.

P. M.—No arrivals. Wind blowing a gale from N. W., and snow-squalls at 9 P. M.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 11—Arr. brig Celantine, of Portsmouth, England, leaking badly.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 10—Arr. steamships Thames and Cleopatra, from New-York; brig Redwood, Cardenas.

Cld. steamship Rochester, for New-Orleans.

Jan. 11—Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; ships St. James and Tiber, for Liverpool; brig Charles Wesley, for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 10—Sld. steamer Pioneer, for Philadelphia. Steamer Mary Sanford is detained below.

Jan. 11—Arr. steamer James A. Gary, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 9.—The bark Twilight, Capt. Hatterick, from Londonderry, with a cargo of pig iron for Baltimore, while getting under way this morning about 4 o'clock, collided with Br. brig Ocean Ranger, Capt. Ransom, from Baltimore, with corn for Falmouth, Eng., carrying away her jibboom and doing some other slight damage. The Twilight had one of her boats stove and sustained some slight injuries. Capt. Ransom having a spare jibboom on board was able to sail this evening for his destination.

Spoken, &c.

Casanovia—Span. brig, bound S., Dec. 8, lat. 21 30, lon. 35.

Nathaniel Thompson—ship, bound N., Dec. 29, lat. 33 30, lon. 74.

Stephen & Sarah—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Cork, 96 ds. out, Dec. 13, lat. 21 52, lon. 39 26.

Theodore Knoop—Br. ship, of and from Liverpool for Bombay, 16 ds. out, Nov. 28, lat. 30 55, lon. 19 37.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Jan. 11—Sld. steamships Cuba, for Baltimore, and Eagle, for New-York.

Notice to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6, 1868.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VIRGINIA—RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIGHT AT BOWLER'S ROCK.—Official information is hereby given of the reëstablishment of the light at "Bowler's Rock," Rappahannock River, Va.

The station is now marked by the Relief Light-vessel, No. 28, painted red, and showing a fixed white light, which may be seen at a distance of five miles.

SOUTH AMERICA—VALDIVIA—NIEBLA FORT POINT LIGHT.—Also, that the light on Niebla Fort Point, Valdivia, is a fixed white light, (and not fixed and flashing, as heretofore supposed;) and that its position is in lat. 39 52 10 S., lon. 73 24 50 W. from Greenwich.

WEST INDIES.—Also, that the lighthouse on Mohlenfels Battery, West Indies, having been damaged by the hurricane on the 29th of October, the light previously exhibited therefrom cannot be shown, and that due notice will be given of its reëstablishment.

Also, that during the time the usual light is extinguished, one from a lantern will be hoisted.

MEDITERRANEAN—LIGHT AT THE FOOT OF MONTE ROSA, LIPARI ISLAND.—Also, that from the 1st day of December, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected at the foot of Monte Rosa, east side of Lipari Island.

The light is a fixed red light, visible through an arc of 100 degrees, or between the bearings W. ⅝ S. and N. ½ E., elevated 115 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of four miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses.

The lighthouse is rectangular, and twenty feet high; its position is in latitude 38 28 41 N., longitude 14 57 30 East of Greenwich.

This light is intended as a guide to Casa Bianca anchorage.

ADRIATIC—ALTERATION OF HARBOR LIGHT AT FIUME.—Also, that the following alteration will shortly take place in the harbor light at Fiume, Gulf of Quarnero:

Instead of the present harbor light, a light will be exhibited from the extremity of the mole now in course of construction.

The light is a fixed light, showing white between the bearings of north to west, and red between the bearings, north to east, elevated 26 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seven miles.

The illuminating apparatus is by lenses.

The light is exhibited from an iron column, 25 feet high, and its position is in lat. 45 19¾ north, long. 14 26 east of Greenwich.

During very stormy weather the light will not be exhibited.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 12 westerly in 1867.)

ENGLAND—ALTERATION IN BUOYS AND LIGHTS IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.—Also, that the following alterations have taken place in the buoys in the Bristol Channel:

Ranie Spit Buoy has been colored black and white in vertical stripes.

West Cardiff Buoy has been surmounted by a staff and ball.

Cardiff Hook buoy has been colored black.

East Cardiff Buoy has been changed to a conical buoy, with staff and ball, and colored black.

Nash Swatchway Buoy has been colored black and white in vertical stripes.

Breaksea Buoy has been colored, checkered black and white.

Wolves Buoy has been colored red.

West Culver Buoy has been changed to a conical buoy, with staff and triangle, and colored black and white in horizontal bands.

East Culver Buoy has been changed to a conical buoy, with staff and diamond, and colored red and white in horizontal bands.

New Patch Buoy has been colored red and white in horizontal bands.

Southwest Patch Buoy has been changed to a conical buoy, with staff and diamond, and colored red and white in horizontal bands.

Welsh Hook Buoy has been colored, checkered red and white.

West Usk Buoy has been colored, checkered red and white.

East Usk Buoy has been colored red.

FLATHOLM AND USK LIGHTS.—Also, that the following alterations will shortly be effected in the Flatholm and Usk lights:

FLATHOLM LIGHT will be colored red from and between the bearings of S. ¼ E. and S. W.

USK LIGHT will be colored red from and between the bearings of N. W. ¾ W. and N. N. W., and also from N. by W. to N. N. E. ¾ E., from whence into the land it will be white. It will also show white between N. N. W. and N. by W. to mark the channel into the river, and a white strip will show up the river between the bearings S. W. by W. ¼ W. and W. by S. ¾ S.

And also that due notice will be given when these alterations have been effected.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation 22 westerly in 1867.)

EAST INDIES—ALTERATION IN PERIM LIGHT.—Also that the following alterations have been made in Perim Light, Cambay Gulf:

The light is now exhibited from a lighthouse, is elevated 128 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of seventeen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The lighthouse is built of stone, 78 feet high, white, and its position is in latitude 21 35 54 N., longitude 72 23 38 east of Greenwich.

ALTERATION IN TAPTI LIGHT.—Also, that the following alterations have been made in Tapti light (Vaux's tomb) mouth of Surat River, Cambay gulf:

The light is now exhibited from a lighthouse, is elevated 100 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The lighthouse is stone, ninety-one feet high, and painted with three bands, red and white.

By order

W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 169, Jan. 11, 1868.
5, 60, 67, 39, 47, 53, 58, 50, 44, 77, 29, 73, 33, 57.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 170, Jan. 11, 1868.
1, 51, 38, 76, 16, 72, 40, 49, 60, 19, 77, 48.

STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 69, Jan. 11, 1868.
33, 38, 20, 23, 77, 76, 31, 15, 44, 16, 17, 37, 58, 41.

STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 70, Jan. 11, 1868.
73, 30, 55, 21, 56, 24, 6, 51, 77, 71, 36, 1, 33.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, and information given. GALLAGHER & BROTHER, No. 310 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.